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WASHINGTON.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

BILLS OF IMPORTANCE INTRODUCED IN THE SENATE—CONTINUATION OF SENATOR MORTON'S SPEECH—MILITARY AFFAIRS IN THE HOUSE—THE PROPOSED REPEAL OF THE RESUMPTION ACT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The Senate had a busy morning hour to-day, and some bills of considerable importance were introduced. The Pacific Railroad came in for a large share of attention, Senator Edmunds introducing a resolution of inquiry, directed to the Attorney General, as to what steps had been taken to collect from said roads the amounts due from them to the Government. Mr. West also introduced a bill, which had a long preamble, reciting the fact that the Union and Central Pacific Railroad refused to pay the interest due from them to the United States on the bonds guaranteed by the Government to aid in their construction, although the said roads had a net income of fifteen millions per annum, on twelve per cent. interest on the entire first mortgage debt. The bill proposes to force the companies to pay the interest annually, by withholding all sums due from the Government for the transportation of mails and supplies. Senator Christiancy introduced a bill to regulate the trials for polygamy in Utah, which was referred to the Committee on Territories. The bill excludes from the jury-box all men who have more than one wife, or who believe it morally or legally right for man to have more than one undivorced wife living, and a refusal to answer as to the having of more than one wife, or belief, in the moral or legal right, to have more than one, is a sufficient cause to exclude from the jury in any trial for polygamy in said Territory. The bill must have been dictated by some one familiar with the rites of Mormonism, for it provides that whether the juror be married by the ordinary rites, or by sealing, or any other form or ceremony, understood by polygamists, to create either an ordinary, temporal, or spiritual union, he shall be excluded from the right to sit on a jury in a trial for polygamy. This bill is in response to the so-called exposition of Mormon women.

Senator Sargent's Postal Telegraph bill, which was introduced to-day, gives the Postmaster General authority to establish a system of postal telegraphy, and to regulate the tariff on messages sent from post offices; providing, however, that tolls shall not exceed ten cents for ten words within a distance of 250 miles, fifteen cents for ten words within any distance not exceeding 500 miles, twenty five cents for ten words not exceeding 1,000 miles, and fifty cents for ten words for any distance—the excess over ten words to be at proportionate rates. In all cases wherever practicable the postmaster is also to be the telegraphic operator.

Senator Morton occupied the remainder of the day with a continuation of his speech on affairs in Mississippi, and did not conclude. The House succeeded in attracting most of the people visiting the Capitol, and Mr. Morton was left without a large audience. Among those who listened attentively were several Democratic Senators, who will undertake to reply. What will be done with the resolution for an investigation is entirely problematical, as there has been no expression of opinion sufficient to indicate whether it will be agreed to or not. There can be no doubt, after the array of facts made, that the Mississippi election was controlled by intimidation; but whether an investigation will do any good is quite another question. The investigation, if made, must be based on the ground that Congress needs information on the basis of legislation, but nobody believes that there will be any legislation, whatever facts may developed. The suggestion that the investigation may be made because the Legislature elects a Senator is not well received. The principle that the composition of a Legislature cannot be inquired into in determining the claims of a Senator to a seat in the body has been pretty conclusively established.

Only three Senate committees were in session to-day—Finance, Post Offices and Post Roads, and Territories. The Finance Committee took some testimony in the case of J. C. McGrew, Esq., whose nomination for Sixth Auditor is before them, and also agreed to report a bill for the creation of a commission to inquire into the liquor traffic and manufacture. The commission are to serve without pay and have a Secretary at $2,000 a year. Ten thousand dollars is appropriated to pay the expenses, &c. The Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads discussed the reduction of postage generally, but particularly of third-class matter. The drift of the talk was in favor of reduction, but no definite action was taken. The Committee on Territories heard an argument in favor of the admission of New-Mexico.

The House Committee on Military Affairs will have an important meeting to-morrow morning to hear the reports of its subcommittees, which were charged with the consideration of the various subjects incident to making up the Army budget for the year. There will not be a report upon all the questions which have been referred, but it is understood that the subcommittee, of which Gen. A. S. Williams is Chairman, will to-morrow report against any reduction in the pay of the Army. The proposed transfer of the Indian Bureau to the care of the Army will not be reported upon; but it will be discussed in the general committee, and be made the subject of further inquiry by the subcommittee. The proposition to consolidate the staff corps will be likely to receive favorable consideration, but there will be a report, at no distant day, if not to-morrow, against any reduction in the working force of the Army. The colored regiments, which form a portion of the nation's soldiery are the cause of much solicitude. The committee don't like to take the responsibility of reporting directly for their abolition, and yet there seems to be a strong sentiment in favor of getting rid of them in some way. They claim that they are worthless and unreliable; that on the Mexican border, where they are stationed, they fraternize with Mexicans and assist in their depredations, and that they cannot be used to fight the Indians. But how to get rid of them is puzzling the Democratic mind, and it is trying to hit upon some plan by which this part of the force can be gradually obliterated from the service.

Mr. Payne, of the Committee on Banking and Currency, expresses the opinion that the Democratic members of that committee will be unanimous in the recommendation that the Resumption act be repealed. He says the delay in action is caused by a difficulty in deciding what kind of an act shall take its place. The committee want to resume, and they want to do it in some other way than is proposed by the existing law. Mr. Payne claims still to be a hard-money man, and was elected as such, and refused to support inflation [illegible]. But he thinks the law is contracting currency too fast, and contraction must be stopped. The real question before the committee is to devise a resumption act which will satisfy both hard-money men and inflationists, and stand as a monument to the genius of the Democratic financiers, as it certainly would. Mr. Payne, it is true, puts the proposition in different form, but this is what he really means, and the solution of the problem is found to be difficult.

It is not now expected that Congress will make any appropriation to pay the interest on the 3.65 Bonds of the District of Columbia. The Committee on the district have recommended to the Committee on Appropriations that the appropriation be not made. The latter committee had Gov. Denison and Mr. Phelps, of the District Commission, before them to-day and the subject of district finances was pretty freely discussed. The committee was much interested in the explanations of the Commissioners, but it is doubtful if any impression can be made that will induce a favorable recommendation for the district interest.

The bill reported to the House to-day by the Pension Committee proposes several important changes in the Pension laws. It provides that in the case of widow pensioners evidence of living together as man and wife shall be deemed sufficient to establish proof of second marriage. Under existing law the fact of second marriage must be established upon record evidence, by the Government before widow pensioners can be stricken from the rolls. It further provides that biennial examinations shall stand good for six months, and that no special examinations shall be made for increase of pension. By this provision about two hundred thousand dollars will be saved annually. The bill also extends the time for filing applications for land warrants allowed soldiers of the war of 1812, and the Mexican war for one year, and prohibits the transfer of land warrants. The bill was recommitted to the Pension Committee.

THE CENTENNIAL APPROPRIATION.

FURTHER CONSIDERATION OF THE BILL IN THE HOUSE—AN ARGUMENT IN ITS FAVOR BY MR. TOWNSEND, OF NEW-YORK.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The House today proceeded to the consideration of the Centennial bill immediately after reading the journal. Martin I. Townsend, of New-York, had the floor, and made a speech abounding in humorous and sarcastic hits at the strict construction of the Federal Constitution on the Democratic side. He said the disciples of Madison and Calhoun, whose writings and actions were cited yesterday with so much approval, could find no warrant, in the Constitution, for voting for the Centennial appropriation, and yet their exemplars felt warranted in voting large sums of money to the Algerine pirates, for permitting the United States to exist. It was difficult to select a proper guide from among the strict constructionists. In 1861 some of them conceived it to be their duty, under the Constitution, to go into secession when their States seceded, while others, like Humphrey Marshal and Breckinridge, of Kentucky, conceived it to be their duty, under the Constitution, to go into secession because their States did not secede. He commended the lesson of Appomattox Court-house to Mr. Tucker. The question of State rights was settled there, and from that high court there can be no appeal. A severe rebuke was administered to Sam Cox for his flippant jibes to the colored members of the House in his speech on amnesty. Mr. Townsend commended their gentlemanly bearing and dignified demeanor as members of the House to Mr. Cox, and hoped he would not again hear them referred to as colored members. Mr. Townsend's speech not only gives him high rank in the House as an able debater, but marks him as a brilliant humorest. During the delivery of his speech the members clustered around him, and the floors and galleries were kept in continuous laughter.

Mr. Stenger, of Pennsylvania, followed in a speech against the bill, going over the same constitutional grounds of objection traversed by those who preceded him in opposition. Messrs. Felton and Cook, of Georgia, followed upon the same side, and Jones, of Kentucky, and Gen. Banks spoke for the bill. Banks made an able speech, arguing that the Government had made a compact with foreign Governments with reference to the Exhibition, and duty and honor alike demand Congress to make whatever appropriation of money may be necessary to successfully carry it out. Gov. Swann, of Maryland, followed Banks, and is supposed to have spoken for the bill. This gentleman possesses a magnificent physical stature, but his voice is so weak that it cannot be heard more than a few feet. Mr. Lawrence, of Ohio, obtained the floor for to-morrow. It is impossible to predict when the debate will close. An effort to limit speeches to-day to fifteen minutes failed. An effort will be made to close the debate to-morrow, but the eulogies on Vice President Wilson are likely to drive it over until Tuesday. If the resolutions on the death of the Vice President are received from the Senate before 3 o'clock no vote can be had upon the bill to-morrow, and the debate may run into the middle of next week. The friends of the bill maintain confidence in their ability to pass it.

THE MORMON WOMEN OF UTAH.

MOST OF THE SIGNATURES TO THE MAMMOTH PETITION OBTAINED BY FRAUDULENT REPRESENTATIONS—AN EXAMINATION OF THE DOCUMENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The doubts which were expressed in these dispatches concerning the character of the huge petition of Mormon women are very much increased by a hasty examination of the document and signatures. There are also some affidavits of Mormon women which directly charge that their signatures were obtained by fraudulent representations. They say that they signed lists of names, not attached to any petition, on the statement that the lists were to be sent to Delegate Cannon to attach to a petition to admit Utah into the Union so that taxes might be reduced. Another representation was that the names were for a petition to reduce railroad fares to Philadelphia, and admit the people of Utah to the Centennial grounds free of charge. They all state that no suggestion was made to them that the petition was to refer to the Poland and Collom laws, or to the subject of polygamy; if so they would not have given their names. The lists, in some cases, were brought around by the female teachers of the Church. Several affidavits making these statements have been already received from the northern part of the Territory. The petition itself is an unimpeachable witness to the most important facts alleged in the affidavits. The names are on sheets of foolscap paper, pasted together at the ends, and on nearly all of them two lines are ruled with pencil at the top and bottom of the page above the original ruling, showing that these sheets were never attached to any petition. All the pages are completely filled. The paper is, for the most part, uniform in quality and style, which clearly shows that it must have been sent out from Salt Lake City, to the local authorities, with private instructions. The residences are in no case given, so that identification would be impossible. But the most striking fact in an examination is the great number of names written in the same handwriting. On one page, looking down the double columns, are groups of names each written by one hand, as follows: Five, two, seven, eight, twenty-two, two, four, and seven. A little further along are thirty-five names written by one hand and pen at one time. On another page are twenty-seven written with a mark. On another page are several written with a mark, and several more, in the same hand, without any mark. In another page thirty-two names are by one hand. Another page of sixty-two names is entirely by one hand, at one sitting, except seven names. There is scarce a page but has groups of names written by one person. The whole petition bears the unmistakable marks of fraud, and the evidence indicates that those who signed of their free will did not know to what their names were to be attached.

PROPOSED POSTAL CHANGES.

SENATOR SARGENT'S BILLS IN REGARD TO POSTAL ROUTES AND THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH SYSTEM.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Senator Sargent's bill in regard to postal routes, introduced in the Senate to-day, provides that every railroad in the United States and Territories shall be considered in law to be a postal route, and that every person or association desiring to do business with any railroad company, or along the line of any railroad, shall enjoy the same rights, facilities, and privileges, and for the like compensation, as may now or hereafter be enjoyed by, or allowed or conceded to, any other corporation, association, firm, or person.

The bill introduced by the same Senator to-day, "conferring certain privileges upon telegraph companies," provides for the establishment of a new postal telegraph system, of which the following are the main features: Every Post Office in the United States, situated at a point on any telegraph line, shall also be a telegraph station, at which any telegraph company maintaining such line may establish and operate its instruments. If in any case it is apparent that the duties of Postmaster and telegraph operator could be performed by one person, the Postmaster General may appoint a suitable person for both duties, and all Postmasters shall receive messages for transmission by telegraph and cause them to be delivered, the telegraph company paying to the Government a postage of one cent on each. The charges for telegraphing all messages to be received at or delivered from Post Offices shall be fixed by the Postmaster General, but must not exceed the following: For ten-word messages less than 250 miles, ten cents; for distances between 250 and 500 miles, fifteen cents; from 500 to 1,000 miles, twenty-five cents, and for all greater distances fifty cents—the address and signature to be free of charge; and for additional words the rates to be in like proportion. The bill, however, authorizes any such telegraph company to maintain other offices in important towns or places; for the receipt, transmission, and delivery of messages of an urgent character, and to charge rates for them higher than the foregoing; provided, that Government business shall have precedence whenever the head of an executive department so requests, and that it shall be done at the lowest rates fixed by this bill. The Government is to have the right to purchase any line accepting the privileges of this bill at any time within three years after commencing operations under it, and at the actual cost, with six per cent. interest added. The last section directs the Postmaster General to advertise forthwith for proposals, and to award a contract to any responsible party undertaking to form the telegraphic connections and carry out the object of this bill for the lowest tariff, not exceeding the prices above named, the contract to be for a term of twenty years unless the Government shall during the period purchase the line.

TERRORISM IN NEW-MEXICO.

A MOB OF POLITICAL RUFFIANS IN CIMARRON—A NEWSPAPER OFFICE DESTROYED.

SANTA FE, Jan. 20.—Last night a mob destroyed and threw into the river the *News and Press* office of Cimarron, New-Mexico. It is believed to have been done by outlaws and fugitives from justice who were incited thereto by evil-disposed persons who took an active part against the election of Elkins and the local ticket supporting him, it having resulted, notwithstanding large amounts of money spent to carry Colfax County, against Elkins, that all on the local ticket were elected. The wrath of his opponents became very great, and it is the prevailing opinion, the murder of Rev. F. J. Tolby happening about this time, that that fact was used to incite a mob ostensibly to arrest and kill his alleged murderers, but really to run the Probate Judge elect, and other officers and partisans of his out of the county. About this time the *News and Press* published some articles calculated to give comfort to mob law, and kept up a continued abuse of several prominent public officials. The editors and proprietors evidently were divided in their opinions, and an article appeared containing very strong resolutions denouncing certain persons who had acted in a very lawless manner. This, however, was retracted by one of the editors, and again the mob was friendly. Some two weeks after, when several men had been killed and some of the best driven out of the county, including the Justice of the Peace, Judge of Probate, and business men, the present editor published an article which shows that he did not subscribe to the tone of the paper. This caused a final rupture, leaving Mr. Dawson in charge of the paper, who was immediately notified by an anonymous letter that he was in danger, and must change his tone. He answered in a manly way by publishing the anonymous letter, and proposing to be entirely independent. The result was the destruction of the office last night. This band of outlaws are mostly fugitives from justice and persons under indictment in this Territory, who have been incited to these deeds of murder and general lawlessness, it is supposed, by the political enemies of Mr. Elkins, and who, through envy and jealousy of him desire to defeat his efforts to have New-Mexico admitted as a State. A large majority of the people of this county are law-abiding citizens, but have not the means to fight these outlaws. It was on the ground of this lawlessness that the Legislature which has just adjourned, on the last day and almost unanimously passed a bill attaching Colfax County for judicial purposes to Taos County. It was alleged that not a witness in Colfax County would dare to testify or a Grand Juror to find a bill against any of the perpetrators of these outrages.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

RICHMOND, Jan. 20.—In conformity with the ruling of Chief Justice Waite and United States District Judge Bond the receivership of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, held by Henry Tyson, terminated to-day, and Gen. W. C. Wickham took charge as Receiver under an appointment of the Circuit Court of the City of Richmond. Judge Bond's order, passing the final report of Tyson, allows him $10,000 for services as Receiver, and $1,000 for personal expenses, and $4,000 to each of his attorneys, John O. Steger and W. W. Gordon, said sums to be in full for services, expenses, and counsel fees in the Eastern District of Virginia and the District of West Virginia. Judge Bond also directed the plaintiff's bill in the United States Court to be dismissed, and that Tyson turn over to the company everything in his hands pertaining to the road. The company will carry out all contracts lawfully made by Tyson as Receiver.

ALBANY.

AN IMPORTANT BILL FOR NEW-YORK.

TAMMANY SOCIETY AS A POLITICAL ORGANIZATION TO BE LEGISLATED OUT OF EXISTENCE—AN END TO THE ABUSE OF ITS FRANCHISES IMPENDING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 20.—One of the most important bills, in a political sense, which have been presented to the State Legislature for some years past will be introduced by Senator Woodin to-morrow morning. It has been prepared with the utmost care, and by its provisions the Tammany Society of New-York City, so far as it is a political organization, is legislated out of existence. The bill is entitled "an act to prevent the abuse of corporate franchises and special privileges conferred by law through their use for corrupt and partisan purposes." The bill provides in substance that no corporation or association now existing or which may be hereafter formed, shall in its incorporate or associate name, or by or through any corporate act, or by or through the exercise of any franchise or special authority under a law of this State, do or aid in doing or bringing about any one of the following acts or results:

First—The designation, election, or appointment of any delegate to any political convention or caucus.

Second—The nomination, election, or appointment of any person to any office or any clerical position whatever, be the same municipal, State, or Federal.

Third—The removal of any person from any such office or position, or the increase of the salary or the promotion of any such officer or clerk.

Fourth—The securing or distributing of any political patronage.

Fifth—The apportioning, imposing, or collecting of any party, or any political assessment, or the collecting of money from any such officer, clerk or other employe of the city, State, or National Government, for any party purpose, or the care, custody, or use of any money derived from any such assessment or collection.

The first section of the bill provides further that no person acting as the agent, officer, representative, or employe of any such corporation or association shall do or take part in doing or bringing about any result which such a corporation is forbidden to do. Nothing contained in the section, however, is to be construed as preventing any organization from using its name, funds, and authority for disseminating political opinions in any other manner than that forbidden above.

The second section of the bill provides that any person who shall do or attempt to do or aid in doing in any of the acts referred to shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and be liable to punishment for every such offense, liable to punishment for every such offense, and be liable to pay a fine of $250, which fine may be sued for and recovered, with costs, in any court having jurisdiction. Suit may be brought by any tax-payer or freeholder. In case any corporation, association, officer, or person shall collect, receive, hold, or disburse any money derived from any political assessment in violation of the act, such money may be sued for and recovered from any such corporation, officer, or person, by any citizen in his own name, one-half of the money so recovered to go to the citizen suing and the other half to be paid over to the proper authorities for the benefit of the poor of the county where the offense occurred.

The final section of the bill provides that the Supreme Court, or any Judge of the Supreme Court, shall have power to grant injunctions to restrain the violation of this act.

The bill, which, as stated above, will be introduced by Senator Woodin to-morrow, is approved by most of the Republican leaders here. It was brought to Albany by Mr. Dorman B. Eaton, who will appear before the Judiciary Committee in favor of it on Wednesday next. Its passage is considered certain.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL.

A STOCK-JOBBING SCHEME TO PROCURE AN INVESTIGATION—TOM CREAMER THE ACTIVE AGENT OF THE PLOTTERS BEHIND.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 20.—The rumors regarding the proposed investigation of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Companies begin to assume tangible shape. It is now understood that Thomas J. Creamer is at the head of the movement, and it is known that he has been in consultation with the Governor regarding the matter. Mr. Creamer and others are going about Albany making the wildest and most improbable statements regarding the roads, among other things saying that they have not paid their State taxes for years. It is claimed that the companies evaded assessment by claiming at one time that their head-quarters or abode was in New-York, and when an attempt was made to assess them there claiming that their head-quarters were in Albany. Mr. Creamer and others claim to have figures which will prove that by these practices the roads have defrauded the State out of millions of dollars.

Last night your correspondent had interviews with Mr. West, Chairman of the Assembly Committee on Railroads, and Senator Selkreg, who is at the head of the same committee in the Senate. Both of these gentlemen say that no trustworthy facts regarding the matter have as yet been placed in their hands, and they, in common with many others, express the opinion that the whole movement has been inaugurated in the interest of a stock-jobbing scheme.

Senator Wagner and Hon. Chauncey Depew, of the New-York Central Railroad, who were spoken to regarding the report, say that any figures which are in circulation relative to the amount of taxes paid by these corporations are untrue. They state, further, that they are ready for the fullest investigation of their affairs, and can prove beyond all question that they have paid every dollar of taxes which they owed to the State.

DEBATE ON THE GRAY NUNS BILL.

MR. WOODIN EXHIBITS GOV. TILDEN'S ACTION IN THIS MATTER IN A NEW LIGHT—STARBUCK'S LAMENTABLE FAILURE IN REPLYING TO MR. WOODIN BEFORE HE SPEAKS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 20, 1876.

A striking illustration of the folly of trying to prepare a reply in advance to a speech which has not been delivered was afforded to day in the Senate during the consideration in Committee of the Whole of Senator Woodin's bill to repeal the Gray Nun act. On Wednesday last Mr. Woodin gave notice that to-day he would call up the bill referred to. It was very unfortunate for Mr. Starbuck in particular that such a notice was given. Supposing that the Senator from the Twenty-fifth would make an appeal to the public rather than to the Senate, with the object of stirring up a religious strife and making party capital out of the discussion, Mr. Starbuck took upon himself to write out in advance his reply to Mr. Woodin's undelivered speech. Mr. Woodin made a temperate statement of the facts connected with the passage of the bill, carefully avoiding any allusion to party. When the bill was first discovered in the statute books he said it excited a great deal of attention and provoked very general public indignation. Singular as it might appear, the existence of such a law was for a long time unknown to the public. The first intimation of it the speaker had was from an article in a New-York daily paper six months after the adjournment of the Legislature. He had talked with several Senators, both Democratic and Republican, and not one of them knew of the passage of the bill. There is a kind of legislation, the speaker said, which skulks its way through the committees and through the Committee of the Whole. He had examined the index journal, and found that the bill had been introduced by Mr. Tobey and referred to the Committee on Charitable and Religious Societies, when it should have been referred to the Committee on Literature. Bills of this kind pass toward the end of the session, when there is confusion or when Senators are busy. Such bills, under the pretense that they are only of local importance, often receive the formal assent of Senators, but they never receive the intelligent assent. The speaker warned the new members that before the Senate closed men would be found buzzing round the Senate circle like tops, whispering suggestions concerning bills, representing that they were local, and of no importance, and thus gaining the assent of Senators to bills of which they knew nothing. Bills passed in this way were, the speaker said, "kissed" through the Legislature. But there was a more singular feature of the case. It had been a long-established custom for the Executive to submit all bills to the head of the department which they affect before signing them. This course was not adopted in reference to the Gray Nuns act. It showed that all the vigilance and watchfulness do not belong to the Governor. He did not affirm that the passage of the bill was surrounded by the conditions referred to, but he did assert that the manner in which it became a law was favorable to the passage of odious legislation. Simultaneously with the introduction of the act to repeal the Gray Nuns act, the Governor sends his annual Message, and it contains a paragraph which says the law has been repealed, and, indeed, that it never was operative. In attempting to defend himself he tells the people that it never had any efficacy whatever. If Senators believed that the Governor was right they need not give the matter their attention at all. The speaker had sought to ascertain the motive of the passage in the Governor's Message. If Mr. Tilden had wished to prevent the repeal he could not have used apter terms. The Governor tried to impress on the Legislature and on the public that the Grey Nun act was repealed by the law of June 9, 1875. Should his view of the matter be accepted, another step in the long-planned programme to destroy our free unsectarian schools would be taken. The speaker took issue with the Governor and his sympathizers as to the meaning of the law of Jue 9, 1875. Here the speaker gave a history of the bill, and showed that there was nothing repugnant or inconsistent in any legislation since the passage of the Grey Nun act, and that therefore the act was not repealed, even by implication. It had been stated that nobody asked for this bill. Then at whose instance was the bill introduced, and what was the motive of the Senator who introduced it?

Senator Selkreg said he was the only member of the Senate who was on the Committe on Charitable and Religious Societies last year, and that he opposed the bill. He was surprised to see himself recorded as voting in its favor.

Senator Starbuck replied to Senator Woodin in his long written speech, and was under the necessity of meeting the arguments unprepared, and presenting an unpleasant contrast between Mr. Starbuck as an extemporaneous speaker, and Mr. Starbuck as the speaker of words prepared and put together by the light of the midnight lamp. In the written part of the Senator's speech Mr. Woodin and Mr. Nast were charged with stirring up religious strife. Senator Woodin was attacked for imputing to Gov. Tilden a similar motive in signing the bill, while he [Mr. Woodin] had confessed that he had voted for the bill without knowing what it meant. Mr. Starbuck read a long argument sustaining Mr. Tilden's views of the legal aspect of the bill, claiming that it never had been in force, and that the Grey Nuns had received no privilege that was not accorded to other seminaries in the State, and, after attacking Gen. Grant and Mr. Blaine, closed by asking all his fellow Democrats to vote for the repeal bill.

Senator Woodin, in reply, briefly exposed the stultification of himself by Mr. Starbuck and the act to be a Democratic measure, originated by a Democrat. As to the safety of the schools provided for by the Constitution of the State he would inform the Senate that the Constitution actually invited appropriations for the support of sectarian schools. The speaker concluded by saying that Mr. Starbuck would have an opportunity afforded him to speak of the public schools before the close of the session. On motion of Senator Jacobs, who desires to take part in the debate, the house rose from Committee of the Whole and reported progress.

Senator John Morrissey announces that he will not vote for the repeal of the Gray Nuns bill.

ASSEMBLY BUSINESS.

In the Assembly the bill to prevent injury to animals in New-York by throwing of salt, nails, or glass on the streets was discussed and progressed, and then recommitted with instructions to amend by permitting railroad companies to use salt on crossings, switches, and curves. The amendment was adopted, and the bill then ordered to a third reading. Mr. Fish's bill, providing for the employment of convicts and paupers of New-York City, was discussed in Committee of the Whole and ordered to a third reading. It authorizes and directs the Commissioners of Charities and Correction to find suitable employment for every able-bodied convict and pauper confined in the institutions under their charge, and when it is not otherwise possible to employ them, to provide such labor for them by contract as will yield the greatest revenue to the department; and when this is not practicable, to furnish material and tools to enable them to work for the State under keepers qualified to teach the convicts trades.

The bill repealing the Gray Nun act was called up by Mr. A. J. Campbell and discussed at some length. Mr. Galvin opposed it on the ground that the sisterhood of Gray Nuns had done many kindly acts to the sick and wounded during the war. Mr. Long replied that no one doubted or would attempt to deny that the sisterhood of nuns had done many acts of charity, but he did not think that because of such acts they should be allowed the same rights and privileges as the normal schools of the State. Progress was then reported, and in the House the bill was ordered to a third reading. The Assembly soon afterward adjourned.

Gov. Tilden this afternoon signed the bill which repeals the restrictions upon the holding of masked balls. It was the first bill signed this session.

THE WHISKY TRIALS.

THE FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS IN THE CASE OF WILLIAM M'KEE AT ST. LOUIS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 20.—The announcement that the trial of William McKee was to begin this morning served to draw a vast crowd to the United States Court-room, the number being so large that several hundred were unable to gain admittance. The proceedings were of a dull nature, consisting entirely of arguments upon the demurrer filed yesterday. Judge Krum opened the argument. Col. Brodhead replied for the Government, and Judge Glover closed for the defendant. Judge Dillon, after a few minutes' consultation with Judge Treat, delivered quite a long decision overruling the demurrer. McKee's lawyers afterward stated that they did not consider the motion a strong one, and were not seriously disappointed at the ruling of the court. A panel of fifty jurors has been called from the interior counties, and a jury will be impaneled to-morrow. It will doubtless take much longer to obtain an unprejudiced jury in McKee's case than in that of any person who has heretofore been tried. He has been a resident of the State so long, and is so universally and intimately known, that it will be somewhat difficult to find men who neither know of him or his case. Judge Brodhead will make the opening speech for the prosecution, and Dan Voorhees for McKee. A very large number of witnesses have been summoned on both sides.

BREWERS AT THE CENTENNIAL.

THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION ARRANGING FOR REPRESENTATION AT PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 20.—A meeting of the American Brewers' Association was held here this evening to make arrangements for a representation of the trade at the Centennial Exposition. H. K. Reuter, of Boston, presided. The capital represented was about five million dollars. Among those present were Philip Wolf, of Staten Island; C. C. McKenna, of Chicago; S. Spiers, George Ehret, W. A. Aker, Henry Clausen, J. C. Boettner, E. C. Harsfeld, T. Kraush, and John Vanel, of New-York; George Stary and M. Doebler, of Albany; W. Pentlarge, of Williamsburg; Frederick Lauer, of Reading; George Beettle, of Staten Island; S. Liebman, of Brooklyn; E. W. Steifel, F. Demiede, and George Bauiischmit, of Baltimore; I. F. C. Youengling, of Pottsville, Penn. It was reported to the convention that a lot of ground had been secured near Agricultural Hall. It was agreed to erect buildings to show the rise and progress of the business in America. The structure will be star-shaped. In one section will be the brewery of fifty years ago, when beer-making was done by hand. Another section will show the improved brewery of the present day. All the accessories to the business will be represented, from barley in the sheaf growing, hop-vines, harvest-maker, and wagon-builder, to beer in the keg. There will also be statistics of the number of persons employed by the trade, the capital invested, number of barrels brewed, &c. An Executive Committee was appointed to take charge of the matter, consisting of Messrs. H. H. Reuter, Boston; William Massey, Gustavus Bergner, and John Gardner, Philadelphia, and Henry Clausen, New-York. This committee was empowered to make the display thorough, and expend $100,000 if necessary.

THE VINELAND TRAGEDY.

FURTHER PROCEEDING IN THE LANDIS MURDER TRIAL—SOME IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.

BRIDGETON, Jan. 20.—The Cumberland County Court this morning resumed the consideration of the Landis case. Alexander W. Pierson, of Vineland, testified that twice he had noticed indications of the prisoner's mental aberration, and that his story of spirits in the mist rising from the mountains of Tyrol, was a creation of Landis' disordered intellect; that Landis seemed to believe that such a spirit in reality existed. Thomas J. Ware and Benjamin Cook, both employes of Landis, testified to occasions when the prisoner's eyes glared wildly, and to his fault-finding when there was no occasion for it. Landerson Martin and Alexander P. Colesberry, of Philadelphia, testified that they met Landis at the Union League Club rooms, shortly after his return from Europe, when they noticed his peculiar expression of countenance and wild conversation at that time. Martin remarked to Colesberry that that man was insane.

A witness testified to being present in Landis' parlor a few weeks previous to the shooting of Carruth, when Mr. and Mrs. Landis and himself enjoyed a little practice, the target being composed of two boards an inch and a half thick, placed in the corner of the parlor. The weapon used first was a parlor pistol, an instrument carrying a ball as large as an ordinary pocket-pistol, and discharged from an ordinary cartridge. During the firing the witness was the best shot, and Mrs. Landis the worst, she firing wildly, and sending a ball into the room overhead. Dr. Franklin Lane, who, for three years has treated the Landis family, and has made over five hundred professional visits to the house, testified that he has practiced medicine for thirty years, fifteen years of which he was in Baltimore. His earliest impression of the defendant was that he was a good business man. After Landis returned from Europe, he found a very great change in him. He was gloomy and moody, and seemed to have something weighing him down. At times he was very incoherent and did not have any consecutive thoughts upon any one topic. His conduct and the conversation he had with Mrs. Landis caused the witness to come to the conclusion that Landis was insane. On the evening of March 16 or 17 Landis came to his house late at night, after he had gone to bed, and demanded to see him; but the Doctor sent down word that he was ill, and did not wish to be disturbed; Landis sent word that he must see him, even if he had to come up to his chamber; the witness then dressed himself and went down stairs; he found Landis greatly agitated, and nervously pacing the floor; Landis remarked to him, "Doctor I have come because I am in very great trouble, and desire you to help me out of it; my business to Europe has been a partial failure because of my family troubles, which brought me back;" then he suddenly exclaimed, "My God! my God! this is more than I can bear; my wife is insane;" the witness assured Landis that she was not insane, and endeavored to quiet him, but he broke out in a wild lamentation which startled the household, and ended with "I know she is insane. My God! what am I to do!" He told the witness that he ought to put her in an insane asylum, but that if he did her family would pursue him to his death, as he knew his wife's brother had threatened to kill him; this interview lasted two hours, during which Landis' countenance was wild and haggard, and his expression one of deep pain; finally he started to go, and said: "I am afraid to go home; I am afraid of my life, and the lives of my children; I am afraid she will destroy our lives;" the doctor offered to prescribe for him, but he would accept no medicine; the doctor declared the prisoner to be an insane man. A number of other witnesses were examined, who testified to previous strange actions. The last witness examined to-day saw Mrs. Landis hand her husband a slip of paper supposed to have been the paragraph from Carruth's paper which was believed to be the cause of the shooting.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The Cape Cod Exchange and Brett's block, in Harwich, Cape Cod, were destroyed by fire Wednesday night. The Exchange building contained the Town Hall, and was occupied by C. D. Parker, dealer in dry goods; Alton P. Goss, proprietor of the Harwich *Independent*; Emily S. Gifford, milliner and dress-maker, and D. F. Weeks' large market. In Brett's block was the Post Office, and Charles E. Brett's dry goods, clothing, grocery, and carpet stores. The fire wiped out nearly all the business portion of the town. The loss is about $15,000. The fire originated by the breaking of a lamp.

A disastrous fire broke out at 4:30 yesterday morning in Buffalo, in a large four-story building, extending from No. 30 to No. 36 Prime street, and through to Central Wharf. The building is owned by Mrs. L. H. Austin, and occupied by various parties. The adjacent property was somewhat damaged by water. Eighteen hundred barrels of flour were spoiled, the property of C. W. Bull, together with 100,000 staves, the property of C. W. Sweet. The loss is estimated at $29,000; insurance, $19,100.

A fire at Warkworth, Ontario, Wednesday night destroyed Daly's Hotel and stables, Kennedy's store, Burton's shoe store, and the dwellings of P. Gallagher and P. McBane. Eight horses were burned to death in Daly's stables. The loss is about fifteen thousand dollars.

A fire at Miller's Falls, Mass., Wednesday evening, destroying that portion of the Amidon Manufacturing Company's building used in the manufacturing of children's carriages. Loss about eighteen thousand dollars; no insurance.

A barn belonging to the M. W. Dingman estate, at Dingman's Ferry, Pike County, Penn., together with the entire crop of grain and hay, two horses, and a cow, was burned Wednesday night. The loss is $3,000; uninsured.

A fire at Chelmsford, Mass., yesterday, burned a two-story house owned by Mr. Crosby. Loss on building and contents, $3,000; insurance, $1,200.

The house of Gen. St. Pierre, at Coteau Landing, Ontario, was burned yesterday, and his mother-in-law, an aged lady, perished in the flames.

THE WEATHER.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1—1 A. M.—*For New-England, the Middle States, and lower lakes, clear, or partly cloudy, and slightly colder weather, with south-west to north-west winds, and stationary or slowly-rising barometer.*

MRS. MOULTON'S GOOD NAME

OPINION OF JUDGE VAN COTT.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN MRS. MOULTON AND HER COUNSEL—HE SAYS THAT SHE DOES NOT NEED FURTHER VINDICATION—THE POLICY OF MR. BEECHER AND HIS CHURCH.

Many inquiries have been made as to what further action Mrs. Moulton would take in the Plymouth Church matter. To answer her questioners, she has consented to the publication of the following correspondence between herself and Hon. Joshua M. Van Cott, her counsel:

MRS. MOULTON'S LETTER.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 17, 1876.

MY DEAR SIR: I ask your attention to the Friday evening's proceedings of Plymouth Church, as reported in last Saturday morning's papers. Mr. Beecher and the church people could not conceal their exultation over their escape from a mutual council, and from the proof of the facts known to me but not yet made public. I particularly ask your attention to the answer made to your statement of the case of President Edwards; to Mr. Beecher's description of his interviews with me; and to his charge, not that I had misunderstood what he had said to me but that I had covered my head with perjury. Please advise me whether I ought, under the circumstances, to make any further effort at present to vindicate myself from his coarse slander, or to expose his wickedness before a church council, or otherwise. I will be much obliged if you will favor me with an early answer. Very truly yours,

EMMA C. MOULTON.

JUDGE VAN COTT'S REPLY.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 20, 1876.

MY DEAR MRS. MOULTON: My painful domestic anxieties have prevented an earlier reply to your note of the 17th January. It has seemed to me that what I had written to the Committee of Plymouth Church, and what Mr. Beecher said at the church meeting you refer to, was under the public eye, and that an enlightened public would deal wisely with the facts. The point of the President Edwards case was the abuse and mischief of the device of excluding churches either party might desire to select. That point was not answered, but was sought to be evaded by saying, "See what mischief was done by composing the council of local churches, and excluding distant churches." But you know that we did not desire to constitute the council of local churches and exclude distant churches. On the contrary, we agreed upon forty church delegates, of whom thirty-four were out of the locality, and ten individual delegates, all of whom were at a distance. If Plymouth Church had in good faith carried out the agreement on which we started, there would have been no exclusion, within or without the locality. Plymouth Church broke down the arrangement for a council by persisting in its claim to exclude four local delegates out of the whole number of fifty delegates to be invited to constitute the council. I remind you that Plymouth Church sent its solemn protest to the great representative council of 1874, complaining that the assembly of delegates from distant churches was "directly in opposition to the genius of Congregational polity—one great aim of which is to confine local troubles to their own locality, and to settle them in the neighborhood, by the aid of neighboring churches, without spreading the tale of local dissensions over the whole land." But Plymouth Church has a genius for being illogical.

I had not overlooked the Pastor's sneering reference to you, and his intimation that he had regarded and treated you almost as he would treat a little child. But I had read his two letters to your husband, proved on the trial and admitted to be genuine, and noticed that in his letter dated Sunday morning, June 1, 1873, he said: "Your noble wife, too, has been to me one of God's comforters. It is such as she that renews a waning faith in womanhood;" and that in his letter dated July 14, 1873, he says: "For a thousand encouragements, for services that no one can appreciate who has not been as sore-hearted as I have been, for your honorable delicacy, for confidence and affection, I owe you so much that I can neither express nor pay it. Not the least has been the great-hearted kindness and trust which your noble wife has shown, and which has lifted me out of despondencies often, though sometimes her clear truthfulness has laid me pretty flat." I had also remembered that between the dates of these two letters the interview occurred at which, as you testified, he had not only explicitly confessed his guilt, but avowed his purpose of self-destruction; and that it was your purpose to prove to the council that on the very day to which you attribute that confession, you, in great distress, communicated it confidentially to your most intimate friend, Mr. Eddy, and to your uncle, Mr. Jeremiah P. Robinson. I am not able to reconcile what the Pastor said at that church meeting with what he wrote in those two letters, and as I am bound to believe what he wrote, I am compelled to disbelieve what he said. Now, what had caused his "waning faith in womanhood?"

And how did you dare in your childlikeness to show him "a great-hearted kindness and trust," to "lift him out of despondencies often," and by your "clear thoughtfulness to lay me [him] pretty flat." What was that "clear truthfulness" that laid him "pretty flat," unless it was the advice you testified you gave him, at that interview occurring between the letters, that he should confess his offense to the Church?

If anything can mitigate the coarseness of the Pastor's speech at the church meeting it was the inexorable necessity of his situation. It was not necessary that he should be consistent; he could not safely be consistent. His effort from the beginning has been to reconcile irreconcilable things and to make the false seem to be the true.

I cannot think it is your duty to go further; certainly not just now. You had, with the boldness of innocence and truth, courted inquiry, while Plymouth Church from the beginning has sought to evade and cover up, and has again succeeded in evading, though not in covering up. If Plymouth Church can have an investigation by investigators exclusively selected by itself, as it did in 1874, and can have its case judged solely by what its committee pleases to produce on its own side, let it. Such an investigation cannot settle anything, and will leave a distrusting and portentous public opinion where it stands to-day. Plymouth Church will not produce Mrs. Tilton as a witness, if any doubting delegate may cross-examine her; nor Mrs. Bradshaw, nor Mr. and Mrs. Richards. It will not produce the unproduced evidence that is known to exist, that the Pastor knew before the 29th of December, 1870, and before he wrote the letter of contrition entrusted to Mr. Moulton, that he had been charged with a criminal intimacy with Mrs. Tilton. When they escaped the council they knew that you knew of Mrs. Tilton's repeated confessions of that criminal intimacy to several persons, and were prepared to prove those confessions, and he probably knew that the fact of his previous knowledge of the charge was susceptible of such proof that it could not again be denied with safety. You have been too long and too well known in the best churches and the best Christian society of Brooklyn to make it necessary to vindicate yourself here; and I venture the opinion that before this painful controversy ends your truthfulness and Christian integrity will be recognized by all the world. You have properly cared for the good name and fame of the Congregational Church, but the Church must now take care of itself. It must determine for itself whether its members can be driven from its pale without a hearing and trial, and whether iniquity can be as securely intrenched within its walls that inquiry cannot drag it forth to the light of day. Congregationalism itself is now on its trial, and it remains to be proved whether it has enough [illegible] to continue to live. With great respect, [illegible]

JOSHUA M. VAN COTT.

To Mrs. EMMA C. MOULTON.

CUBA'S FINANCES.

THE BURDEN OF HEAVY TAXES.

HOW MONEY IS RAISED—CAPRICIOUS METHODS OF ASSESSMENT—WHAT BECOMES OF THE REVENUE—THE LIFE-COST OF THE WAR—LATE MILITARY OPERATIONS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Jan. 15, 1876.

In a former letter, a few months ago, your correspondent enumerated and described the various kinds of taxes which the needs and ingenuity—for necessity is the mother of invention—of the Spanish Government in Cuba had successively imposed upon the tax-paying classes of this island. The manner of assessing the usual municipal taxes, and the heavy taxes upon commerce, industry, and property were then fully described. This letter will more particularly touch upon the extraordinary war taxes, and the difficulties experienced by the Government in collecting them, while at the same time they have become more burdensome. When the financial difficulties of the island began to press upon the Government, and it was found that the loans exacted of the Spanish Bank, the $60,000,000 or more issued on account of the Government, and the other various devices adopted to raise funds and keep up credit were insufficient, recourse was had, as the easiest mode of overcoming the difficulty, to still other new taxes, and hence the succession of "extraordinary means" which have been resorted to, and then abandoned, of levying extraordinary war subsidies upon commerce, industry, and property. It seems that Cuba's Captains General and Governors have been all sadly wanting in financial genius, for the finances of the island have gone from bad to worse, and are now in an almost inextricable snarl. Recognizing the inability of Valmaseda, Ceballos, Concha, and others who have been in chief command, to properly meet the financial question, Spain has delegated her most distinguished administrative officials to the "Intendency" of this island and the task of administering its finances. Santos, Villamil, Cortes Llanos, Gutierrez de la Vega, Suarez Vigil, Canovas Castillo, Bonafox, and others have had at different periods this Augean task set before them, but without attaining the desired result.

COMMISSIONER RUBI.

Finally Spain has sent over a Royal Commissioner in the person of Don Tomas Rodriguez Rubi, who arrived last November, intrusted by the King with unlimited and extraordinary powers over the civil administration of the island, and charged with settling the financial problem if possible and bringing order out of chaos. But notwithstanding Rubi's prestige and his acknowledged industry and honesty, it seems evident that he has failed. From the first there arose a conflict of authority between the civil and military branches of the Government service, although it was the intention to keep each separate. The Commissioner either was unable or unwilling to comply with the demands of the Captain General, and thence arose differences with Valmaseda. At the same time he was making a searching examination into all public contracts, especially for military supplies, and a general overhauling of all accounts was in progress, unearthing enormous frauds and peculations, and discovering a state of affairs so damaging that no one dared make it public here. In consequence of Valmaseda's failure in military matters and his utter inability to put down the insurrection or comprehend money matters, he and his "ring" of satellites were recalled and Jovellar was again appointed to the chief command of Cuba, with ample powers to meet every change of affairs. Since Valmaseda's departure Gen. Carbo, the Segundo Cabo, has been in command ad interim, and, as was to be expected, this hot-headed old gentleman—as also happened between him and Gutierrez de la Vega—has had a serious "tiff" with the Royal Commissioner. Rubi stands on his dignity, has made ill-health an excuse for inactivity, and does not attend to business, waiting for the arrival of Jovellar. Carbo and a number of officers will sail immediately after—on the 25th—for Spain, and it is rumored that Rubi will leave the island in March.

JOVELLAR'S WORK—WAR TAXES.

The collection of the war taxes and the financial condition of the island must perforce immediately occupy Jovellar's attention upon his arrival. Notwithstanding all the efforts of the Government it has been found impossible to collect the several extraordinary war taxes. Let us examine what these are, in order fully to understand the difficulty of their collection. By the decree of 11th October, 1872, signed by Captain General Ceballos, increasing the war subsidies—that on exports and imports from ten to twenty-five per cent. additional, &c.—the war tax on city property was increased from five to ten per cent., while rural property was exempted. The decree was very unfavorably received, and considered as a bad amendment to the sixty million bonds issue project. The decree of 24th April, 1874, levied a tax of ten per cent. upon all net products or incomes, for the sinking of the $60,000,000 issued Spanish bank bills, on account of the Government. The decree of 10th July, 1874, levied a tax of five per cent. for two years upon the capital of real estate and other property, on industry, commerce, and professions, and on all incomes exceeding $1,000 annually. But on 1st of April, 1875, another decree was issued, changing this latter tax on capital into one of fifteen per cent., gold, upon net incomes. This was in obedience to a *projet de loi* addressed to the Government in the previous March, by Gutierrez De la Vega, recently appointed Director General of Hacienda or Finance, in which De la Vega reviewed the deplorable state of the public treasury, the constantly increasing deficit, the needs of the Government, &c., and proposed the tax of fifteen per cent. upon net products, as a tax easier of collection and of more equitable assessment upon the tax-payers. The project received official sanction, and became a law on the 1st of April, 1875.

THE RULE OF ASSESSMENT.

As in Cuba there does not exist anything like a census or correct statistics, the ayuntamientos or municipalities levy the ten and fifteen per cent. according to guilds. For example, every commercial house in Havana pays an annual tax of $750 gold, and commerce and industry is allowed to classify itself and fix the amount of tax corresponding to each class, but the total must amount to $750. The same system has been followed by the Government in the collection of war taxes, with the difference that commerce is divided into three classes, and each class is allowed to fix its quota. It thus happened that for the year 1875 the first four classes of commercial houses in Havana have had to pay:

	1.	2.	3.	4.
1. Municipal tax...	$2,400	$1,600	$900	$550 00
2. Extraordinary war subsidy......	2,200	1,600	1,100	700 00
3. 1870—tax three and three-fourths times the amount of Municipal tax.	9,000	6,000	3,375	2,062 50
Total in gold...	$13,600	$9,200	$5,375	$3,312 50
4. Ten per cent. tax—two and one-half times the am't of M'pl txs., in bills.	$6,000	$4,000	$2,250	$1,375 00

It is natural that the inhabitants of a large city should have to pay larger municipal taxes than those of a smaller place; for instance, the quota charged in Matanzas upon a first-class commercial house is $400, while there are not wanting many of this class that earn more than those of the same class in Havana, which pay $750.

THE MODE OF COLLECTION.

The Government, after having collected all the taxes, the collection of which offered no difficulties, had recourse to threats, and then tried the plan of inducing tax-payers to pay the amounts due by taking their promissory notes, according to decree of 11th of November, 1875. But notwithstanding all efforts it has been found impossible to collect one half of the ten and fifteen per cent. tax; according to the official statements of the Royal Commissioner in his circular of 10th of December, 1875; while the *Voz de Cuba* of the 30th of November, declares even that is in reality one half of one half. The reasons assigned for this non-success are the excessive rate of taxation; its unequal assessment; the insurrection which has invaded and destroyed the greater part of the island, so that only that part from Colon to Cape San Antonio is as productive as formerly, and able to pay taxes; and the general want of confidence in the administration, the belief being widespread that were only that amount which the people pay as indirect taxes to enter the coffers of the treasury, it would in itself be sufficient to meet the ordinary and extraordinary expenses of the Government. The *Diario de la Marina*, the official organ, says in an editorial article of the 27th December that a well-directed administration would collect thirty per cent. more and spend thirty per cent. less than the present one.

THE REVENUE.

The Intendente Cancio Villamil, in 1874, confessed to an annual revenue of $50,000,000, and stated that if the taxes were collected in gold they would be sufficient to cover all expenses. Since then the Customs duties are collected in gold; the taxes of ten and fifteen per cent. have been imposed upon net earnings and part of the five per cent. tax on capital has been collected, and yet money is always wanting and the pay of the troops and civil officers is several months in arrears. In his circulars of 20th November and 10th December ult., the Royal Commissioner Rubi declared that if he could not collect what was still due of the ten and fifteen per cent. tax he would be obliged to levy new ones, and as his plan has been unsuccessful we must expect he will adopt the alternative. Those who can least oppose the payment of taxes are those who cannot endanger their credit, and have to avoid summary proceedings; consequently commerce and industry will be taxed beyond measure, as the Government finds it much easier to collect from this source, while property and land-owners remain altogether without paying; after the present means of taxation fail to attain any result they will be abandoned and others be adopted to wring still more money from the already over-burdened tax-payers, or "contributors" as they are styled in Spanish.

THE LIFE-COST OF THE WAR.

But while recounting the loss of treasure shown by the foregoing I must not forget that of life. Since 1869 over 120,000 soldiers have arrived in Cuba from Spain, and a force of some 50,000 volunteers has been organized and equipped here, these forming a total of 170,000 men. In 1875 only 27.776 soldiers arrived, and there are to-day but 70,000 men, soldiers and volunteers, in the island, showing a loss of 100,000 men as victims of the insurrection.

MILITARY OPERATIONS.

The fortnightly review of military operations published by the *Diario* does not give any reports of occurrences of special moment, but states that the Spanish troops have had repeated skirmishes with the small bodies into which the insurgents have divided themselves, the better to elude pursuit. About the 5th inst. forces of the Cardenas Regiment, operating near Sagua la Chica and the coast, discovered an insurgent encampment, which they destroyed, it being precipitately abandoned by its defenders. The same column is said to have had an encounter near the Salto with a rebel force of 200 men, who took flight and carried off their wounded. On the 7th part of Col. Bonilla's command is reported to have surprised and defeated, at the Potrero Cuatro Veredas, an insurgent party of some two hundred mounted men, killing ten of them and wounding a large number, besides capturing arms, horses, and correspondence. On the 8th a "Prefecture" near Sitio Potrero was discovered by troops from the Ponacetas District, with some twenty-five or thirty insurgents, and the Prefect, Augustin Beitia, Sub-Prefect Mariño Cardenas, and several others were killed. The Spaniards captured besides twenty-two horses and a quantity of arms and ammunition. The insurgents have recently been very active in the wealthy district of Sagua, and committed what damage they could by firing estates, carrying off negroes, &c.; but the Spanish troops have shown activity, and it is now rumored that Maximo Gomez has withdrawn all his men from the district. It is also currently reported on very good authority that he was in the vicinity of Colon a few nights ago with a very large force, and that town escaped burning only because "*no le dio la gana*," or he didn't choose to do so. Attempts have been made in the Sagua district to burn the estates "Carolina," "Dos Hermanas," and others by small parties of insurgents, the greater part of whom are stated to be negroes; but the troops are active, and have prevented any great amount of damage being done. The Government has a large force in this district, and is determined to save it from the incendiary torch of the insurgents, if possible. Cienfuegos has been further protected by the erection of three small forts. Nothing new from the Eastern and Central Departments.

THE WEATHER.

We have been enjoying quite cool and windy weather the past week in Havana; the thermometer has even gone below 70°, and the sky has several times presented the appearances it does before a snow-storm north.

BOSTON.

BY RALPH WALDO EMERSON.

Sicut patribus, sit Deus nobis.

The rocky nook with hill-tops three
  Looked eastward from the farms,
And twice each day the flowing sea
  Took Boston in its arms;
    The men of yore were stout and poor,
    And sailed for bread to every shore.

And where they went on trade intent
  They did what freemen can,
Their dauntless ways did all men praise,
  The merchant was a man.
    The world was made for honest trade—
    To plant and eat be none afraid.

The waves that rocked them on the deep
  To them their secret told;
Said the winds that sung the lads to sleep,
  "Like us, be free and bold!"
    The honest waves refuse to slaves
    The empire of the ocean caves.

Old Europe groans with palaces,
  Has lords enough, and more;—
We plant and build by foaming seas
  A city of the poor;
    For day by day could Boston Bay
    Their honest labor overpay.

The noble craftsman we promote,
  Disown the knave and fool;
Each honest man shall have his vote,
  Each child shall have his school.
    For what avail the plow or sail,
    Or land, or life, if freedom fail?

We grant no dukedoms to the few,
  We hold like rights, and shall,—
Equal on Sunday in the pew,
  On Monday in the mall.

The wild rose and the barberry thorn
  Hung out their Summer pride
Where now on heated pavements worn
  The feet of millions stride.

Fair rose the planted hills behind
  The good town on the bay;
And where the western hills declined
  The prairie stretched away.

What rival towers majestic soar
  Along the stormy coast,—
Penn's town, New-York, and Baltimore,—
  If Boston knew the most!

They laughed to know the world so wide;
  The mountains said, "Good day!
We greet you well, you Saxon men,
  Up with your towns, and stay!"
    The world was made for honest trade,—
    To plant and eat be none afraid.

"For you," they said, "no barriers be,
  For you no sluggard rest;
Each street leads downward to the sea,
  Or landward to the West."

O happy town beside the sea,
  Whose roads lead everywhere to all;
Than thine no deeper moat can be,
  No stouter fence, no better wall!

Bad news from George on the English throne:
  "You are thriving well," said he,
"Now by these presents be it known,
  You shall pay us a tax on tea;
    'Tis very small,—no load at all,—
    Honor enough that we send the call."

"Not so," said Boston; "good my lord,
  We pay your governors here
Abundant for their bed and board,
  Six thousand pound a year.
(Your Highness knows our homely word,)
    Millions for self-government,
    But for tribute never a cent."

* * * * * * *

The sea returning day by day
  Restores the world-wide mart:
So let each dweller on the bay
  Fold Boston in his heart,
    Till these echoes be choked with snows.
    Or over the town blue ocean flows.

Let the blood of her hundred thousands
  Throb in each manly vein;
And the wit of all her wisest
  Make sunshine in her brain.
    For you can teach the lightning speech,
    And round the globe your voices reach.

And each shall care for other,
  And each to each shall bend,
To the poor a noble brother,
  To the good an equal friend.

A blessing through the ages thus
  Shield all thy roofs and towers!
God with the fathers, so with us,
  Thou darling town of ours!

From the Atlantic Monthly.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

REMINISCENCES OF FORTS SUMTER AND MOULTRIE IN 1860-61. By ABNER DOUBLEDAY, Brevet Major General United States Army. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS. 1876.

The author of this volume, who was present in Fort Sumter during the bombardment, and who marched out of it at the head of the little garrison on that memorable Sunday morning fifteen years ago, is willing to recognize how the earlier struggles of our civil war have been dimmed by the more absorbing events which followed them. But this can only be temporary; for to the future historian, who will also be the real historian of that great event in our national career, the earlier incidents will be studied as those which are by no means the least interesting. From some points of view they may be regarded as of most importance, and at any rate we are not disposed to set a low estimate upon the reminiscences of one who took an active and prominent part in them, merely because of the date of their occurrence.

For this reason we took up the work before us with some degree of satisfaction, a feeling which we can also say has been greatly increased by a perusal of its contents. The narrative is clear, concise, and explicit. There is no circumlocution, no padding, no attempt at fine writing, but a simple statement of fact put before us in a pleasant, readable form, and also in a manner which impresses the reader with a sense of confidence in the author.

In the Summer of 1860, when the history begins, General, then Captain Doubleday was stationed at Fort Moultrie, the head-quarters at the time of the First United States Artillery, and he presents us with a sketch of the officers who were associated with him. Outside of the garrison he was not popular. Indications of secession had already become very marked, and for some reason not explained, Capt. Doubleday got discredited as the author of some violent articles that appeared in the New-York *Tribune*. These were afterward proved to have been written by a person on the staff of the Charleston *Mercury*, but who was also receiving a salary at the same time from Horace Greeley. The unpopularity, however, appears to have endured to the end, although except on the ground of his anti-slavery opinions there was no reason for it. Within the forts, of course, this sentiment did not reach. There our author proved himself an active, zealous, and also a popular officer, and we can well forgive the many evidences of satisfaction with which he now looks back to the part he played at that time. In his notice of the growth of the secession movement and of the state of the public mind in the latter half of 1860 at Charleston, he lays stress upon three things: The almost overpowering influence of the mob, which was guided, not governed, by the local authorities; the dangerous unwillingness of the Government at Washington to acknowledge the truth and to act upon it; and the resolution of the influential people of South Carolina to remain faithful to their obligations as citizens of the Republic so long as their State should stay in the Union. In narrating the progress of measures taken for placing the two forts in a better condition for defense, he points out likewise the effect of the policy pursued by the Secretary of War, and also of Mr. Greeley's advocacy of the rights of secession, to which last he attributes much of the after conduct of Major Anderson.

It was well understood in South Carolina that the election of Mr. Lincoln would be the signal for secession. Gov. Gist had expressly announced this some time before, and active preparations were made to meet the emergency on the part of the people. Meanwhile Secretary Floyd was spending $150,000 on Fort Moultrie and $80,000 on Sumter; that, too, without the authority of Congress. There was therefore good cause for delay in assaulting the forts, since every dollar expended upon them at that time was only so much gain to the Confederate cause. Incessant vigilance on the part of the garrisons was, however, necessary in consequence of the threatening movements that were being directed especially against Fort Moultrie. Gen. Doubleday suspects that when, in the midst of this state of affairs, Major Buell, sent from the Inspector General's Department to examine and report upon the condition of the forts, gave written orders to Major Anderson, these orders were accompanied by others which although verbal were more peremptory. It is only in this way that he strives to account for Anderson's subsequent apathy when the Confederates attempted to sink the Star of the West. In justification of that inaction, he stated that his instructions tied his hands and obliged him to remain quiescent. But Gen. Doubleday can find no such orders in the War Department. He therefore infers that Floyd supplemented written orders to resist by verbal orders to surrender without resistance, and so to make Anderson the scape-goat for anything that might occur. He also suggests as by no means improbable that some of the persons who afterward joined the enemy may have been the bearers of treasonable communications.

It was some time before Major Anderson could be induced to transfer his command to Fort Sumter, notwithstanding the certainty of its being unable to retain its position in Fort Moultrie against the efforts that were being made by the people. But when he did yield to the solicitations of his officers, he acted, says Gen. Doubleday, "with consummate prudence and ability." The movement, which was entirely successful, was followed almost immediately by the occupation of Castle Pinckney and Fort Moultrie by Charleston troops. This, more than anything that had yet happened, aroused the angry indignation of Major Anderson, but it soon passed away. Still, Gen. Doubleday is of opinion that he would have been willing to punish South Carolina for her rashness if he could have been convinced that she would not be joined by any other States. Anderson's interests lay in Georgia. He had married a Georgian lady and he had till recently owned a plantation and slaves there. At first the Georgians were jealous at the prominent position assumed in the movement by South Carolina, and Major Anderson shared in that feeling. But as soon as it became certain that Georgia would secede, "he lost all interest in the Union, and merely desired to become a spectator of the contest, and not an actor. His efforts henceforth were confined to making his fort secure against an assault. Hardly any amount of provocation could induce him to become the assailant."

There was plenty of work needed in this direction, for although the fort was considered by many to be impregnable, this is what Gen. Doubleday says of it:

> "We found it in a very unfinished condition, and that it would require an immense amount of labor to render it safe against an assault. It had no flanking defenses whatever. Three or four hundred men, with short ladders, could easily have taken it; for no guns were mounted except on the gorge, and all the embrasures were open, there being no efficient means of closing them. On the gorge side, where the wharf was located, there were two sally ports and numerous windows to be guarded. In the second story the embrasures were nothing but large, unfinished openings, slightly boarded up. Three or four blows of an ax would have made a broad entrance for an escalading party. The form of the fort was a pentagon. Retaining a small force as a reserve in the centre of the work, we could only furnish eight men to defend each side and to guard against all the numerous openings."

Notwithstanding this condition of the fort, Gen. Doubleday maintains that the time for action on the part of the United States forces had now come. The Confederates had taken possession of two forts, of the money of the Custom-house, of the Custom-house itself, and of other national property in Charleston. They had closed the harbor and cut off all communication between Sumter and the city. They had seized the mails, erected batteries, and imprisoned the crews of merchant vessels for refusing to acknowledge the authority of South Carolina as an independent nation, being emboldened to all these acts by what they conceived to be the weakness or timidity of the Government.

> "Major Anderson was neither timid nor irresolute, and he was fully aware of his duties and responsibilities. Unfortunately, he desired not only to save the Union, but to save slavery with it. Without this he considered the contest as hopeless. In this spirit he submitted to everything and delayed all action, in the expectation that Congress would make some new and more binding compromise which would restore peace to the country."

When the prospects of hostilities became very near, he still temporized, and to his consent for the appointment of joint Commissioners to proceed to Washington, after his interview with Gen. Jamison and Mr. Magrath, Gen. Doubleday attributes the loss of Fort Sumter. Delay at this juncture was all important to the South. It gave the Confederates time to complete and man their batteries, to obtain guns and ammunition, and to lay in supplies and material of all kinds; while the agreement tied the hands of the United States and prevented the arrival of war vessels until South Carolina was well prepared to receive them. Still it is probably attributing too much importance to this single act of Major Anderson when we are required to see in it alone the cause of the fall of Fort Sumter. That event was brought about by many causes, and no one has pointed them out more plainly than Gen. Doubleday himself in the other portions of his book. The Commissioners appointed — Col. Hayne on the part of the Confederates and Lieut. Hall as a representative of Fort Sumter—managed to draw out their deliberations at Washington until the 10th of February. This delay was contrived by Col. Hayne with much ingenuity and skill, and with great exactness. Lieut. Hall returned to the fort on the 1st of February, one day only after the Confederate batteries had been completed, manned, and made ready for action—one day, too, after the organization of the Confederate Government and the election of Jefferson Davis as President. But his errand had been fruitless. The Administration would do nothing, nor agree to anything definite, leaving the burden of the future to Mr. Lincoln.

At length, the inauguration of the new President became a new signal for action in the South. New Confederate batteries were unmasked, and a formal notice of the bombardment of Fort Sumter was given. The demand to surrender was conveyed by Col. Chestnut and Capt. Lee, aids of Gen. Beauregard. It was, of course, refused; but Gen. Doubleday admits that Major Anderson plainly informed the enemy that, while rejecting this proposal, he knew that the garrison must soon be starved out. Major Anderson was suspected at the time of desiring to surrender without fighting. He promised, indeed, to do so on the 18th of the month, if not previously relieved, or "if he did not receive fresh orders"—another condition which seems to strengthen Gen. Doubleday's suspicions as to the double character of his instructions. But the enemy did not wait for the time agreed upon. Fire was opened upon the fort on the 12th, and for the details of the defense we must refer the reader to the book before us.

Gen. Doubleday clears up the point sometimes disputed as to who fired the first shot. It had been arranged to be done by the "venerable Edmund Ruffin," the father of secession, as a personal compliment to him. Some have asserted, however, that the first shot came from Fort Johnson, whereas Mr. Ruffin was at Cumming's Point. Gen. Doubleday explains that the firing at Fort Johnson was merely a signal, and that the first shot did come from the Stevens Battery, thus sustaining the account that has been generally received in the histories. In a few seconds afterward nineteen batteries had opened upon the devoted fort.

We shall not follow Gen. Doubleday to the end of his story, though we commend it, and the whole of it, to the public as a well told piece of history. We do not say that it will certainly not receive sharper criticism at the hands of people who look at it from points of view which we have purposely avoided. Gen. Doubleday is a man evidently of strong convictions. He is violently opposed to slavery, and to the politicians represented at the beginning of the war by Fernando Wood; and he condemns more strongly than he chooses directly to tell us the policy both of Major Anderson and of the Government of Mr. Buchanan. He cannot avoid showing this, and while many will respect him the more, a few, perhaps, will be inclined to find fault with him. Still it will be admitted by all impartial judges that he has given us an interesting and a valuable addition to our history of the civil war, and that if he speaks conscientiously what he thinks in matters of public policy, he does not hesitate to do justice to those to whom he is opposed. He in this way pays a high tribute to the private character of Major Anderson, the "graces of whose life were such," he tells us, "as to win the esteem and regard of all who knew him."

GOLSEN AND BOYD.

FURTHER ACCUSATIONS AGAINST A NEW-YORK FIRM OF COMPLICITY IN THE WHISKY FRAUDS.

The Chicago *Tribune* of Monday devotes much space to a consideration of the denial by the firm of F. O. Boyd & Co., of this City, that they ever dealt in crooked whisky, as asserted in an interview with W. S. Golsen, printed by the *Tribune* of the 14th inst. The *Tribune* now says: "While Golsen did not testify against Boyd on the occasion of his first appearance before the Grand Jury, it is now among the possibilities, in view of the facts which have since then come to light, that he will make some damaging revelations when he is again put upon the stand. It is already pretty generally known that Parker R. Mason testified to having shipped Boyd & Co. crooked stuff, and probably Golsen can add something of interest to his testimony when he is again summoned before the Grand Jury."

The *Tribune* also asserts that certain letters, accounts of sales, &c., implicating the firm, are in existence, and that a gentleman connected with the Government service, whose name is not given, has admitted that they will probably all be brought to the attention of the Grand Jury. The *Tribune* continues:

> "It will doubtless only add to the list of pleasant surprises which have already overtaken the firm of F. O. Boyd & Co., when they see the following document, to which their signatures are attached, but which they had apparently forgotten, as among the things of the past, never to be called up again:
>
> OFFICE OF F. O. BOYD & CO.,
> No. 52 BROAD STREET, NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1875.
>
> *Messrs. Golsen & Eastman, Chicago, Ill.:*
>
> GENTLEMEN: Please ship fifty more Diamond C alcohol. Mark it well. F. O. BOYD & CO.
>
> It has already been explained that 'Diamond C' was a private mark which was in use between Golsen & Eastman and F. O. Boyd & Co., and that it signified 'crooked,' while goods marked 'B' were straight, the initial 'B' standing for Boyd. The gentleman who allowed the reporter to see the above, was now rather communicative, and added that this letter was only one of about a dozen to the same effect. 'There are,' continued the gentleman, 'certain accounts of sales delivered to Messrs. Golsen & Eastman by Boyd & Co., wherein is distinctly stated by figures and remarks the difference between 'C' and 'B' alcohol. More than that, the Government books kept by the two firms do not agree in their records of transactions between them. It is also capable of proof that Golsen & Eastman's book-keeper went on to New-York at certain times, and there was considerable conversation between him and the firm in regard to the great difficulty there was in hiding the crooked whisky, and of disposing of it secretly; and there are letters from Boyd stating that he was unable to render accounts of sales because he had been obliged to secrete the goods, and was not able to sell them just at that particular time."

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—Jan. 20.

SENATE.

Various petitions were presented asking the repeal of the bank check tax.

THE FIVE PER CENT. OF RAILROAD EARNINGS.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, submitted the following:

Resolved, That the Attorney General be, and he is hereby, directed to inform the Senate what steps have been taken, by any suit or otherwise, under the second section of the act making appropriations for legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1874, and for other purposes, approved March 3, 1873; and whether in any suit brought under said section the claim of the United States for the five per cent. of net earnings therein mentioned was brought under adjudication and passed upon, and if not, why not; and that he also communicate the present condition of the matters therein referred to.

Agreed to.

He also submitted a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to communicate to the Senate what action, if any, has been taken by him under the act of Congress entitled "An act providing for the collection of moneys due the United States from the Pacific railroad companies," approved June 22, 1874, and what is the present condition of the matters therein referred to; and also directing the Secretary to communicate to the Senate what steps, if any, have been taken by him under the second section of the act making appropriations for the legislative and judicial expenses of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1874, and what is the present condition of the matters therein referred to. Agreed to.

JURORS IN TRIALS FOR POLYGAMY.

Mr. CHRISTIANCY, of Michigan, introduced a bill to provide for challenges to jurors in trials for bigamy and polygamy in the Territory of Utah, and to amend section 4 of an act in relation to courts and judicial officers in the Territory of Utah, approved June 24, 1874. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

THE PACIFIC RAILROADS.

Mr. WEST, of Louisiana, introduced a bill to amend the Pacific Railroad acts of July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864, which provides that from and after its enactment all the Pacific Railroad companies shall be liable to pay into the Treasury of the United States the whole amount of interest heretofore paid by the Government on the bonds loaned to them to aid the construction of their roads, together with interest upon the sums paid by the Government in discharge of interest on said bonds, at the rate of —— per cent. per annum from the date of payment, less the amount retained by the Government for mail transportation, which shall be credited in the account every six months. The bill further requires the companies respectively to deposit in the United States Treasury, ten days preceding the maturity of the semi-annual interest on the United States bonds loaned, such sums as, added to the amount then due each company for mail service, will amount to the semi-annual interest then falling due.

THE MISSISSIPPI ELECTION.

The morning hour having expired, the Chair laid before the Senate the unfinished business, being the resolution of Mr. Morton to appoint a committee to inquire into the circumstances attending the recent election in Mississippi.

CONTINUATION OF MR. MORTON'S SPEECH.

Mr. MORTON said the task which he had undertaken was not a pleasant one, but he was in the performance of what he regarded as a high duty. No more important question could be presented to the Senate than the one now under consideration. He inquired whether a majority of the people of a State could be overthrown by violence and fraud, and whether two important amendments to the Constitution of the United States could be violated without notice. He asked the Senate to listen to evidence which he would produce, and desired to state in the beginning that it was from Democratic sources. He then spoke of the financial condition of the State, and said it had been represented that the Government of Mississippi had been extravagant beyond question. These charges had been made, and had made an impression upon the people of the North, and in Mississippi they had been made an excuse for murder and outrage. In 1870, when the reconstructed Government of Mississippi came into power, the State was in an impoverished condition. The Republican Party found the State destitute and prostrated. Many of the public buildings had been destroyed by fire, and others were out of repair. The bridges over the river had been destroyed, and the public highways were in an impassable condition in rainy weather. Extraordinary expense had to be incurred to lift the State out of this condition. A judiciary was constructed under the new Constitution, and he desired to say that it was the best judiciary the State ever had. No charges had ever been made against the Supreme Court or the forty Judges in Mississippi. So far as the State officers were concerned, he believed their administration had been comparatively pure. He knew that general charges of corruption had been made against Gov. Ames, but he did not think any definite charge of fraud could be made against him. The Sheriffs of counties in Mississippi were ex-officio collectors of taxes, and he had heard of but two cases of defalcation there since 1870. The aggregate amount of these defalcations was $15,000. One of these collectors was a Democrat, and the other a Republican. Mr. Morton then read from the Message of Gov. Ames to the Legislature as to the condition of the State Treasury, and said the expenses of the State Government last year were $618,000. In 1874 the excess of receipts over expenditures was $49,114 17, and a Message which he recently received from Gov. Ames stated that the excess of receipts over expenditures for 1875 was $496,000. He then gave an exhibit of the expenses of the State Government in Mississippi, as follows:

In 1858........	$614,000	In 1864........	$5,546,000
In 1859........	740,000	In 1865........	1,410,000
In 1860........	663,000	In 1866........	1,860,000
In 1861........	1,834,000	In 1867........	625,000
In 1862........	6,819,000	In 1868........	525,000
In 1863........	2,210,000	In 1869........	463,000

He said he had not the figures for 1870, 1871, and 1872, but in 1873 the expenses were $953,000, and in 1874, $908,000. Mr. Morton then spoke of the rate of taxation in Mississippi, and said last year it did not exceed 20 mills, while in New-York it was 24 6-10 mills, in Ohio 20 1-10 mills, and in Massachusetts 15 9-10 mills. He spoke of the condition of Mississippi before the war, and said the land-owners then threw the burden of taxation upon the working people of the State. The Tax law of Mississippi in 1865 was more oppressive than any carpet-bag Government complained of. Blacksmiths, carpenters, tailors, and other trades had to pay twenty-five cents on each and every hundred dollars of their gross receipts. He then read from the journal of the Mississippi Senate for 1840 to show that there were twenty-six county Sheriffs defaulted in that year, the amount of defalcation being $26,980. The next year there were thirty-six defalcations, amounting to $90,617. He read at some length from the Message of Gov. McNutt, of Mississippi, and other documents concerning the action of the State in repudiating certain bonds issued before the war, and inquired of the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. Alcorn] if the picture he [Mr. Morton] had presented was not a true one.

Mr. ALCORN replied that it was substantially correct.

Mr. MORTON, resuming, said that the Government had donated land to Mississippi which had been squandered. The school fund had been stolen, and now the white-liners in Mississippi, educated in this way, pretended to be outraged by the present State Government, and wanted to be relieved of it. He next read from the message of Gov. Tucker to show that reckless extravagance prevailed in Mississippi before the war, and said he had more material of the same character, but did not think it necessary to take the time of the Senate in reading more. He then referred to the condition of affairs attending the recent election, and read extracts from the Raymond *Gazette*, Meridian *Mercury*, Columbus *Index*, Vicksburg *Herald*, *Forest Register*, and other papers, to show that a feeling hostile to the negro existed. In regard to the colored troops, he said Gov. Ames had but five companies of colored militia, and he found they could not be used to keep the peace. The Chairman of the Democratic State Committee went to Gov. Ames and told him if he would disarm the colored troops the peace of the State should be preserved, Gov. Ames did disarm them, but all on the Democratic side retained their arms. He next read letters from Dr. H. V. Redfield to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, and said Dr. Redfield was an ardent Democrat, but a man of great intelligence, and he believed a good man. Mr. Morton denied that there had been any decrease in the value of property in Mississippi, and argued that it had increased in value instead. Land was leased to colored people in that State at a price equal to its assessed value.

At 2:30 o'clock Mr. Morton said he was suffering with a sore throat, and would not be able to conclude his remarks to-day. He therefore asked that his resolution be allowed to go over, and it was so ordered.

THE JOINT RULES.

The Senate then took up the resolution to continue in force the joint rules for the government of the two houses of Congress, the pending question being on the motion of Mr. Morton to except the twenty-second joint rule in regard to counting the vote for President and Vice President.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, submitted a substitute for the resolution presented by him yesterday, instructing the Committees on Rules of the Senate and House of Representatives to examine and after conference report what amendments, if any, should be made to the present joint rules for the government of the two Houses of Congress, and also whether any, and what, legislation is expedient in regard to the matters considered in the twenty-second joint rule. Mr. BAYARD said the people of this country for the last two Presidential elections had hanging over them a power by which either house of Congress could have defeated the popular choice. He thought the present twenty-second joint rule should never have been adopted. Now it was seen that it might be exercised by others than those for whom it was intended, and a change was proposed. The rule should never have been allowed to exist, and he wished it to be destroyed now, although he knew that the party with which he was in political affiliation had the power under it to declare who should be the next President and Vice President of the United States. They had no right to any such power, except as provided by the Constitution.

Mr. EDMUNDS said he would favor the substitute of the Senator from Delaware as an independent resolution. He hoped that the amendment of the Senator from Indiana, excepting the twenty-second joint rule, would be adopted now, and all the other joint rules be agreed to.

The substitute of Mr. BAYARD was rejected.

The amendment of Mr. MORTON was agreed to, and the resolution continuing in force the joint rules as amended by Mr. Morton was adopted.

Mr. BAYARD then submitted a resolution instructing the Committees on Rules of the Senate and House of Representatives to examine, and, after conference, report whether any and what legislation is expedient in regard to the matter considered in the twenty-second joint rule. Laid over.

The Senate then, at 3:30, on motion of Mr. Conkling, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Speaker proceeded to call the committees for reports.

LETTER POSTAGE.

Mr. WADDELL, of North Carolina, from the Post Office Committee, reported back adversely the bill introduced by Mr. Eames, of Rhode Island, to reduce the postage on first-class mail matter to one cent for each half ounce. Laid on the table.

THE CENTENNIAL APPROPRIATION.

The House then, at 12:50, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Wood, of New-York, in the chair, on the Centennial Appropriation bill.

Mr. TOWNSEND, of New-York, spoke in support of the bill. He said that he had been for the declaration, and that now he was for celebration. A hundred years ago this was a feeble folk scattered over a vast extent of country less than three millions in number. A hundred years had made them a nation of more than forty millions. A nation made up of material second to none now on the face of the earth, and second to none that ever existed. If there ever had been a nation that had reason to be proud of its achievements it was the American nation. It had just expended $5,000,000,000 to render it certain that the nation should exist and should have a Centennial. The money had been expended, and 500,000 lives sacrificed that the nation might have a Centennial. He therefore put it to his side of the House whether a pitiful million and a half was begrudged to the work of showing to the nations of the earth the quality of this people and its progress in arts, in agriculture, and in manufactures. That was the way he felt in regard to it, and when the constitutional question presented itself he would say that if a nation had a right to exist, it had a right to show it existed. That was all that there was in the constitutional question. His emaciated friend from New-York [Mr. Willis] had pleaded very eloquently for the poor. That was not a new question. There had been those who looked after the poor in all ages. Two thousand years ago there had been a woman wild enough to waste a box of ointment, and one looking on, whose name was Iscariot, found fault with her, and said that the box might have been sold for 300 pence, and the money given to the poor. There was another verse in that connection about the motive which prompted the interference in behalf of the poor, but out of regard for his colleague [Mr. Willis] he would not read it. [Laughter.] He [Mr. Townsend] sympathized with the poor, and it was because he sympathized with the poor that he wanted this nation to flourish and be honored. The poor of this country occupied a position such as the poor of no other country had ever occupied since Adam and his wife went on a farming voyage—emigrating from Eden. [laughter.] He alluded, in reply to Mr. Reagan's remarks of yesterday, to the great wealth of Texas, to the growing prosperity of the cotton-growing States, and to the agricultural prosperity of the Northern States, and could see nothing in all these evidences of progress that should interfere with the Centennial. He then proceeded to criticise in a jocular manner the strict constructionists of the South as represented in the speech yesterday of Mr. Tucker, of Virginia, and summed it all up by defining a strict constructionist to be one who, if he wants a measure, considers it constitutional, and if he does not want it, considers it unconstitutional. A strict constructionist reminded him of an Irishman in his district who had a horse, and who, when a neighbor asked him whether his horse had the glanders, replied, "If he is the better for the glanders, he has the glanders, and if he is the worse for the glanders, he has not the glanders at all." [Roars of laughter.] The gentleman from Virginia [Mr. Tucker] had put forth a proposition yesterday in substance that this was not a nation but a confederacy of States, but his more experienced neighbor from Indiana [Mr. Holman] begged of him not to open that question. From 1780, and earlier, up to 1850, that question had been debated in every Assembly in every meeting of Congress, on the hustings, and in the State Legislatures. In 1860 a constitutional majority of the people of the country elected Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency, and a Congress which held with Mr. Lincoln that this was a nation. An appeal had been taken from the forum of discussion to the field of iron war, and from 1861 to 1865 brave men on both sides met in the terrible arbitrament of steel to settle the question whether this was a nation or not. The question had been brought up on appeal, and been argued on many a field from Gettysburg to the Gulf, and finally judgment had been rendered in that gentleman's own district [Mr. Tucker's] at Appomattox. He wished that that gentleman had gone and read up the record before he came to the House with a view to reopen that discussion, and to throw the country into a new turmoil. Mr. Townsend's speech, which was delivered in a humorous, conversational, story-telling style, was thoroughly enjoyed by his audience, members gathering around him, and laughing heartily at his jokes.

Mr. STENGER, of Pennsylvania, spoke in opposition to the bill. He criticised his colleague [Mr. Kelley] for having, as he said, in lugubrious tones, read the burial service of his other colleague [Mr. Cochrane,] and intimated that the former would himself appear in the double rôle of corpse and sexton at once. Proceeding then to discuss the constitutionality of the bill, he said that to doubt the existence of a constitutional power was with him to decide the question. He claimed to be as good a patriot as any man on the floor, but while he loved his country, her lakes, her rivers, her mountains, and her prairies, he loved her Constitution and her institutions more. Alluding to the smallness of the subscription throughout the country to the Centennial fund, he said that Congress was asked to pass this bill while the people of the Union have said by their refusal to subscribe that they were not able to subscribe. Congress was asked to put this burden upon the shoulders of the people when they had refused to take it. Congress was asked to do it when the States had refused to furnish more than the pitiful sum of $135,000. It had been said that this was but a small amount, but the aggregate was large. The people were struggling under a national debt of $2,200,000,000, and now Congress was asked to add $1,500,000 to the load. The passage of this bill would impose upon the State of Pennsylvania, which had already given $4,700,000 to the enterprise, an additional burden of $150,000. He refused by his vote to impose that additional burden.

Mr. FELTON, of Georgia, opposed the bill, but said that his opposition was influenced by no vote in the House on the question of amnesty. If the House had seen proper to perpetuate a wrong, that was no reason why he should vote against his convictions. His opposition to the bill was not opposition to the Centennial Exhibition. He wished success to the exhibition, and he trusted that it would be the means of sending to the ends of the earth the story of American genius and the triumph of American industry, but more particularly he desired that it would be the means of fraternizing the long estranged sections of the country. He also desired that when the European and Asiatic nations gathered next Summer in Philadelphia they would learn one grand truth, that here was the best Government on earth. How could this lesson be taught? It was by showing that here great enterprises are carried on without the co-operation of the Government. The passage of this bill would be in the very teeth of that lesson. He was also opposed to the bill because it was in direct conflict with the resolution adopted by the house on the motion of the gentleman from Indiana, [Mr. Holman.] He regarded that vote as a contract between representatives and their constituents—a contract ratified by universal approval. To vote for this bill would be, in his opinion, a violation of that contract. It had been too long the custom to sneer at the Constitution as something obsolete, but while it had lain like the dry bones of Ezekiel, the people had once more breathed upon those bones, and it would not be long until bone would be seen coming to bone, and the principles of that old Constitution would arise a living army to do battle once more for human freedom. [Applause.]

Mr. JONES, of Kentucky, spoke in support of the bill as a measure in the interest of peace and amity.

Mr. COOK, of Georgia, spoke against the bill, and argued that, as Governments should be just before they are generous, the $60,000,000 of taxation wrested from the South during the war should be restored before the passage of this bill.

Mr. BANKS, of Massachusetts, next addressed the committee. He said that, being a member of the select committee which reported the bill, it might be expected that he should make some suggestions in regard to its necessity, propriety, and constitutionality. He might say, without exaggeration, that he had never heard in Congress abler or more eloquent speeches than he had heard against the bill. But, nevertheless, they had not disturbed him, and if the measure were to go back to the committee for reconsideration he should do exactly as he had done, and vote that it was not only a proper measure, constitutional in itself, but a measure of absolute necessity. It was impossible for Congress to fail to pass it. The United States would be represented at Philadelphia, and it was impossible for Congress not to be willing to make an appropriation for the purpose. Mr. Banks continued at considerable length in advocacy of the appropriation.

Mr. SWANN, of Maryland, spoke in favor of the bill, and said that in voting for it he and his colleagues would represent the wishes of the people of their State.

Without any action on the bill the committee rose, and at 4:30 adjourned, it being understood that the eulogies on the late Vice President Wilson would prevent a vote being taken on the bill to-morrow, as Mr. Hopkins designed having done.

A SEVERE WINTER IN RUSSIA.

A letter from St. Petersburg, dated the 29th December, in the *Débats*, says: "The excessive and almost exceptional rigor of this Winter seems to have thrown a veil of sadness over this capital, and iced the political life as well as the mundane pleasures of the season. The thermometer marks 32° centigrade below freezing point, (15 5-10° Fahrenheit below zero; the lamps give only a vague and insufficient light; the wheels of the vehicles rolling on the snow produce a horrible crunching unknown to inhabitants of more temperate zones; the faces of the unlucky cab-drivers and workmen who are obliged to face that polar air present nothing more than a blue surface surrounded with icicles. Foot passengers go at a full run, covering the face with thick fur. Conversation turns solely on the state of the atmosphere. The head becomes heavy, and at last languor overcomes every one in spite of the artificial heat of the stove."

LAW REPORTS.

THE TWEED SUITS.

SWEARING THE JURY IN THE $900,000 SUIT—THE ELISORS SELECTING A NEW ARRAY OF JURORS IN THE $6,000,000 SUIT.

The jury selected to try the issues in the $900,000 civil suit against Tweed were sworn in before Judge Westbrook, in Part II. of the Supreme Court yesterday morning. After listening to some remarks from the court as to their conduct, they were discharged until Monday, when the actual trial will begin.

Ex-Judge Charles A. Peabody and Samuel B. Babcock, the elisors re-chosen to draw the array of jurors in the Tweed $6,000,000 suit, met at the County Clerk's office yesterday afternoon. They received from the County Clerk all the lists of available jurors transmitted by the Commissioner of Jurors, and being apparently warned by former experience, proceeded to select the forty-eight names with great care. Every source of information was made use of in order to discover the qualifications of the gentlemen selected. No objections were interposed to the drawing by the counsel for the defendant. After [illegible] hours' deliberation the elisors submitted a list of forty-eight names, from which the counsel proceeded to strike, Mr. Peckham representing the people and Dudley Field the defendant. One of the last names stricken off by Mr. Peckham was that of Morris K. Jesup, and gave occasion for a good-humored tilt between the counsel. "What," queried Mr. Field, "you strike off that model of goodness and propriety? I am astonished." "Are you?" returned Mr. Peckham. "We did so because we did not think he could appreciate your case." "Much obliged," retorted Mr. Field, "I shall remember you next Christmas." The list of twenty-four names as finally selected are as follows: Albert F. Day, Charles [illegible], John Mott, John H. Reed, John N. Bradley, James M. Constable, Frederick W. Downer, Charles [illegible], John W. Graydon, Henry E. Lawrence, James [illegible] Mills, Edward Oothout, Daniel Parish, Jr., [illegible] Taylor Soutter, Edmund Thompson, Frederick [illegible] Townsend, Theodore F. Vail, George C. [illegible], George W. Carleton, Edward Hicks Carle, John [illegible] Bewley, William L. Jenkins, Jr., Alfred Fell, and William L. Strong.

Argument was had before Chief Justice [illegible] and Judges Brady and Daniels in the General Term of the Supreme Court, yesterday, on the appeal from Judge Donohue's order in the Court of Oyer and Terminer forfeiting the recognizances of [illegible] Sands and Charles Devlin, the sureties for Tweed in the criminal indictments against him. District Attorney Phelps appeared for the people and Dudley Field represented the sureties. The latter, after recounting the proceedings had in the case, said that the sureties had appeared in the Court of Oyer and Terminer on Dec. 13, 1875, and had presented to the Court a sworn statement, which represented that no continuance of the Court of Oyer and Terminer had been had after Oct. 27, 1875, and that they had not been held in any new bonds since. Cognizors in England, he claimed, are entitled to be heard before the forfeiture of recognizances, and it was only after the recognizances had been forfeited that excuses were to be heard in the Exchequer Chamber. The proceedings here, he further urged, are the same as in England. Besides this, the recognizances should only be forfeited by an order of the court where they were returnable. The cognizors were entitled to present their reasons for non-forfeiture and should be heard. Again, the arrest of Tweed by the people in the civil action, thus taking his custody from the cognizors, was a fatal objection to the forfeiture or estreat of the recognizances.

Mr. Phelps urged that this, being a common law writ of certiorari, should have been allowed in open court either at a General or Special Term. Having been allowed by a single Judge, it is irregular and must be quashed. Again, the orders in the case having been docketed, they stand as judgments of the Court of Common Pleas, and are subject to review as judgments of that court. The action of the Supreme Court, through the writ, was [illegible] and fruitless, and the relators having another remedy, the writ of certiorari will not lie. Besides these, the non-production of their principal by the cognizors justified the forfeiture; after that there may be valid reasons to justify or excuse the non-production. But these can only be considered when the liability is sought to be enforced against the sureties after the forfeiture. The objections as to one indictment superseding another, and as to the non-continuance of recognizances from one term to another, were claimed to be untenable. The objection that Tweed had been taken into the custody of the people, Mr. Phelps claimed, would only be valid in case he still remained in such custody. The decision of the court was reserved.

SUITS AGAINST THE CITY.

AN ACTION BROUGHT FOR SALARY—TWO MANDAMUSES AGAINST THE CONTROLLER.

The case of Gunther K. Akerman against the City was tried before Chief Justice Monell and a jury in Part I. of the Superior Court yesterday. The suit was brought to recover the difference between the plaintiff's salary while an assistant clerk in the Controller's office as originally fixed and as reduced by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. The original salary was $1,750 per annum, and was reduced in July 1874 twenty per cent. The plaintiff brought the present suit to recover the difference at these rates for the five months beginning with July, 1874. He took the reduced salary under protest. The jury brought in a verdict for the plaintiff for the reduction for July, 1874, which, with the interest, amounted to $32 21. The verdict is regarded as a verdict for the City, and the case will probably decide seven other and similar cases now pending.

Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, granted a mandamus, returnable on Monday, against the Controller, in the case of Mary A. Schanck against the City. The plaintiff, it appeared, leased to the City the premises No. [illegible] Chambers street for the use of the Marine Court, acting on the supposition that the lease must be signed by the Controller, and he refusing to do so, she applied for a mandamus to compel him. This was denied, the General Term of the Supreme Court holding, on the appeal taken, that the Controller could not be called upon to sign a lease, and that the signature of the Clerk of the Common Council was sufficient. Having obtained this required signature, the plaintiff desired the Controller to indorse it with the requisite statement that there was remaining in his hands a sum of money applicable and designed for the purpose. This the Controller having refused, the present application for a mandamus to compel him was made.

In the suit of James McKown against George M. Van Nort and Andrew H. Green, Judge Larremore, in the Court of Common Pleas, issued a peremptory mandamus yesterday requiring the Commissioner of Public Works to return a bid put in by McKown, with the accompanying sureties for grading a portion of Madison avenue, and, further, requiring the Controller to approve the sureties and return them to the Commissioner of Public Works, the latter then to execute the contracts for the work. In case, however, Mr. Green refuses to approve the sureties he is required to give specific reasons therefor. The mandamus is made returnable on the first Monday in February.

EDWARD S. STOKES.

HIS PETITION FOR A WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS DENIED BY JUDGE BARRETT.

The petition of Edward S. Stokes for a writ of habeas corpus, on Wednesday, by his counsel, Charles W. Brooke, was denied by Judge Barrett yesterday. The following is the text of the opinion:

The application for a writ of habeas corpus must be denied upon several grounds:

1. The petition is not verified by the oath of the relator, who is the party making the application.
2. There is no proof, as required by law, that there is no officer who is authorized to perform the duties of a Justice of the Supreme Court, at Chambers, in the county where the prisoner is detained, or if there be one, that he is absent or has refused to grant such writ, or for any cause is incapable of acting.
3. Although the relator states that he is "advised and believes" that he is not detained by virtue of any final judgment of any competent tribunal of criminal jurisdiction, yet it appears from the judgment which, as required by the statute, he has annexed to his petition, that he is so confined.
4. If the relator were entitled to the commutation which his counsel claims, (but which he has not shown himself entitled to by any statement of fact in his petition,) yet his term has not expired; for even if the ten months which elapsed between the two last trials were treated as part of the four years of his sentence—a claim which is entirely inadmissible—that could only show a penal servitude of three years. For good behavior during three years, the law only allows a commutation of eight months; and even that is dependent upon continued good behavior.
5. The relator has merely served out two years, [illegible] months, and some days of his term.

Mr. Brooke, in answer to the inquiries of a Times reporter, yesterday, said that he would if necessary apply to every Supreme Court Judge in the State to have the petition of Stokes granted and the writ issued.

JUDGE PRATT ALSO DENIES THE MOTION.

Immediately after the refusal of Judge Barrett to grant a writ of habeas corpus, Mr Brooke appeared in the Kings County Supreme Court, before Judge Pratt, with a petition asking for a similar writ, the point of the petition being that Stokes was entitled to receive credit for the ten months' time which he was confined in the Tombs awaiting trial. After listening to the argument of Mr. Brooke in support of the motion, Judge Pratt denied the request on the ground that an application for a writ of habeas corpus must be made in the county in which the relator is imprisoned.

THE USURY LAW VIOLATED.

Ellick Pullock, of No. 358 West Twenty-eighth street, discounted a note of $778 for E. Hockm[illegible] on March 13 last. Subsequently he had the note discounted by the Germania Bank, and when it became due failed to pay it. The bank accordingly instituted a civil suit for the recovery of the money, and during its progress [illegible]

Pullock had charged Hockstadter twelve per cent. commission. As the bank failed to obtain any money by the suit, it yesterday, through its Cashier, G. Sennstmiller, charged Pullock, at the Essex Market Police Court, with violation of the Usury law. Justice Otterbourg held the prisoner, in default of $1,000 bail, to answer.

DANIEL W. FIELD.

THE INQUIRY INTO HIS MENTAL CONDITION—HE IS DECLARED OF UNSOUND MIND.

The inquiry, before Commissioners Dr. James W. Ramsey, Gen. Davies, and Peter Ewald, and a Sheriff's jury, as to the mental condition of Daniel W. Field was resumed yesterday afternoon. The first witness called by the counsel for the alleged lunatic was Mrs. Sarah F. Beers, who keeps a boarding-house at No. 42 East Ninth street. She testified that Mr. Field had boarded with her for eight months, and during that time she had observed nothing unusual regarding his mental condition. She had frequently seen him and his wife together, and never knew the latter to attempt to exert any undue influence. Upon cross-examination she stated that she had never seen Mrs. Field under the influence of liquor, and that she never had created any disturbance in the house.

Henry C. Banks, Notary Public for the State of Rhode Island, testified that he had been called upon to visit Mr. Field and take his acknowledgment of certain papers that had been drawn up for him; he saw nothing at that time to indicate unsoundness of mind, Mr. Field conversing rationally and in a business-like manner; he was not aware of the contents of the papers.

Elias Meyers, jeweler, of No. 1,213 Broadway, was the next witness called for the defense, but proved a far better witness for the petitioner. He had known Mr. Field for about five years, and had seen him frequently during the past four or five months, he having made some purchases from him for his wife. Upon the cross-examination by L. L. Van Allen, counsel for the petitioner, Mr. Meyers testified as follows: During the month following Mr. Field's sickness Mrs. Field purchased from me about five hundred dollars' worth of jewelry; I have seen her once under the influence of liquor; this was in November last at my place of business; I asked her to lie down and she did so, and slept for a half an hour or more; I have frequently heard her use very profane language; about two months ago Mrs. Field came to me and said she wanted one or two Providence gentlemen to sign a paper, as Mr. Field was fretting very much on the matter, and wanted it done immediately; I saw two gentlemen from Providence, both of whom refused to do so, advising that a notary would be sufficient; Mrs. Field became very angry, and I was very much ashamed of her conduct while in the stage going up town; we stopped at Ninth street, on the right hand side, she wishing to go on the left hand side of Broadway; I proposed to wait until the street was clear enough to cross, when, with an oath, she said she would not; she then asked me to go to No. 42 East Ninth street and tell Dr. Southwick she wanted to see him immediately at the house; I did so, and supposing that Dr. Southwick was acquainted with the business, told him that I could not find the Providence men to sign the papers, but that a notary was sufficient, and that he had better bring one to the house with him; this I told Mrs. Field, when she again got very angry and profane; the paper in question was one giving to Mr. R. S. Brown the right to act as Mr. Field's agent. Daniel C. Field could not see his father at this time, as Mrs. Field would not permit it; she told me so; there was a certain window by which all callers could be seen without opening the door; I visited Mr. Field three or four times a week for the first month after he was taken; at that time he could not answer any question, and had little idea of the surroundings.

Mr. Charles Austin, of Providence, who is married to one of Mrs. Field's daughters by a former marriage, and now living in one of Mr. Field's houses in Providence, testified that he had not seen any difference in the mental condition of Mr. Field during the past five years.

Dr. Ramsey, in charging the jury, reviewed in detail the evidence. The jury were out about an hour and a half, returning a verdict of unsoundness of mind in Mr. Field during the past five months, the verdict being signed by twelve out of the sixteen jurors. This verdict takes the entire charge of the property out of the hands of Mr. Field, to be vested in the committee that will be appointed upon confirmation of the Commissioner's report. It also virtually renders void any transactions made by him during the past five months, including the deed of October, 1875, to his wife, of property in Providence valued at $30,000.

A BOY'S REMARKABLE DEPRAVITY.

A YOUNG BAR-TENDER, AIDED BY AN ACCOMPLICE, ROBS HIS EMPLOYER AND ATTEMPTS TO POISON HIM AND BURN HIS STORE.

Smoke was seen issuing from the cellar of Ferdinand Welshoffer's liquor store, No. 113 West Twenty-third street, at 7:30 o'clock yesterday morning. Roundsman Wallace, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, to whose attention the fact was called, descended into the cellar, and in the corner he found some kindling wood rapidly igniting from some paper and a burning sponge saturated with alcohol. This led to a suspicion of incendiarism, and the officer ascended to the store, and, seeing two boys, the elder acting as bar-keeper and the younger as assistant, he took them aside and gained from them facts which not only assured him of the correctness of his suspicions but also elicited the details of a most remarkable and dastardly conspiracy. Some two weeks ago Ferdinand Welshoffer sent one John Lang, the bar-tender, a boy of seventeen, to the bank to deposit $125. The boy, who had frequently been sent on like commissions, returned the book with the amount apparently credited correctly. About four days later Mr. D. B. Britton, a gentleman doing business at No. 4 Warren street, called at Mr. Welshoffer's saloon for the purpose of transacting some business, and inadvertently left his pocket-book, containing $65 in money and some checks, on the bar. He soon discovered his loss, however, and returned with the intention of getting it. Upon asking for it, however, the bar-keeper disclaimed all knowledge of it. Mr. Britton left the store resolving to call the matter to Welshoffer's attention.

As soon as opportunity offered, Lang, who had taken the pocket-book, divided its contents with his companion, Thomas Dennon, just as he previously divided the $125, which, through a forged entry on the bank book, it appeared he had deposited. Having divided the money, the boys conspired to set fire to the house on Tuesday, and make their escape to Paterson, N. J. In addition to this plot, one of the boys went to a drug store in Sixth avenue and purchased some oxalic acid, which he intended to administer to Welshoffer on the night of their flight, in order to put him out of the way. Dennon offered to give $15 of his money to Lang, if he would undertake to fire the building. This the latter agreed to do. When Tuesday came, however, they seemed to have changed their plans, and Lang, taking the oxalic acid, said to Dennon, "I guess we won't mind firing the house. This will finish Welshoffer just as well." Dennon undertook the task of putting it into a glass of lager which Welshoffer ordered. The intended crime seems to have suddenly stricken Dennon with horror, for he returned the acid behind the bar. Yesterday morning Lang resolved to have no further delay, and saturating the sponge, as previously described, he descended into the cellar and set the wood-pile on fire. Just after the deed Thomas Sherry, an employe of Acker, Merrall & Co., entered the saloon, and to him Lang revealed their plot. He advised them to return the money they had stolen either to the bank or to Mr. Welshoffer. Lang then took the oxalic acid from behind the bar and said, with a laugh, "We were going to settle him with this." Sherry told him that he had better throw it away, and Lang took the advice. Just at this point the smoke from the burning wood-pile was seen, and Dennon started to alarm Mrs. Welshoffer, who was sitting in a back room. Lang threatened to smash a bottle on his head if he attempted to do so. Although frightened by the threat he at first hesitated. His alarm at the possible consequences of their crime at length overpowered his fear of personal violence, and he ran precipitately into the room where Mrs. Welshoffer sat and hurriedly informed her that the house was on fire. As the fire had gained no headway it was easily extinguished with a pail of water. Mr. Welshoffer, who was upstairs at the time, becoming alarmed at the commotion, ran down stairs. Upon discovering the real condition of affairs he immediately had the culprits arrested. They were taken before Justice Kilbreth at the Washington Place Police Court, where they both confessed that there was a plot to fire the building, and each accused the other of the criminal act. The same recrimination occurred when the attempted poisoning was spoken of. Just before the fire Mr. Welshoffer found a quantity of the acid scattered around the washstand. Dumbfounded at the discovery he questioned Lang, who said, "Oh yes; Dennon got that for Mrs. Welshoffer," and then intimated his conviction that the latter wanted to poison her husband. Mr. Welshoffer said yesterday that an attempt to poison him had been made once before by Lang.

According to Lang's own admission, he was sentenced by Recorder Hackett, when twelve years old, to four years in the Catholic Protectory for stealing a number of cigars. Some time ago Mr. Welshoffer caught him in a theft of $11, but, through pity, forgave him upon his promise to do better. Lang also admitted a number of other thefts when questioned in court. Justice Kilbreth held the prisoners in default of $3,000 bail each to answer.

DAMAGES FOR SLANDER.

An singular case of slander was tried before Judge McAdam and a jury in the Marine Court, Part II., yesterday. The plaintiff, Laura Titus, brought suit by her guardian, Frederick Burghard, against William Schwind, who, she alleged, had accused her of larceny in stealing various articles of household use while in his employ. She claimed $10,000 damages. The alleged slanderous words were in the German language, and were communicated to several who understood the language. The defense was a general denial. Judge McAdam in charging the jury said that if they believed the words charged were used, they imputed crime and dishonesty to the plaintiff, and were actionable per se, entitling the plaintiff to a verdict. The jury found for the plaintiff for $1,000.

COURT NOTES.

Grand Juries for the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Sessions for the month of February were drawn before Judge Barrett, in the Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday.

Charles Sailor, a burglar, was caught in the liquor store of J. P. Corrigan, No. 45 Eighth avenue, on Wednesday night, in the act of carrying off $2,000 worth of goods. At the Washington Place Police Court yesterday Justice Kilbreth committed the prisoner in default of $1,000 to answer.

A bond was filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday for the removal of the case of the New-York State Loan and Trust Company against Thomas L. Dobbins. The case was in the Supreme Court of the State and is to be transferred to the United States Circuit Court for this circuit. The plaintiffs claim $20,005 with interest from March 17, 1875.

While John Sassio, of No. 228 East Tenth street, was passing through Houston street, on Wednesday night, he was attacked near First avenue by Anthony Fay, Louis Kerz, and a number of roughs, who attempted to rob him of a valuable gold watch. At the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, Justice Otterbourg held Fay and Kerz in default of $2,500 each to answer.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, the following East Side roughs, indicted for carrying on a dog-fight at No. 73 Montgomery street on the 13th inst., were arraigned: John Gullery, proprietor of the premises in which the brutal exhibition was being held; John Cochran, Morris Fitzgerald, John White, Mathew Manning, Peter Eagan, James Fitzgerald, and William Watson.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday James Murphy, of Harlem, pleaded guilty to an assault on Officer Henry Heinz, and was sentenced by Judge Gildersleeve to one year in the Penitentiary. He was also tried and found guilty of picking the pockets of William H. Scofield, a conductor on the Morrisania line of street cars, and sentenced to an additional six months' imprisonment in the same institutions.

Dennis Crowley, a painter, living at No. 62 Montgomery street, was placed on trial by Assistant District Attorney Bell, in the General Sessions Court yesterday, charged with burglary and receiving stolen goods, the property of Mrs. Anna C. Mehrten, of No. 71 Montgomery street. The jury found him guilty of receiving stolen goods, and he was sentenced by Judge Gildersleeve to two years and six months in State Prison.

Philo T. Ruggles was appointed by Judge Barrett yesterday as Referee to compute the amount of compensation due to Theodore M. Davis for services as Receiver of the Ocean National Bank. Mr. Davis was appointed Receiver in December, 1871. The Controller of the Currency referred his claim for compensation to arbitrators, who reported that a compensation equal to that given under the State laws was just. Under this Mr. Ruggles has been appointed.

The suit of Lewis Levinson against the Oceanic Steam Navigation Company (the White Star Line) to recover $10,000 for injuries received and property lost at the time of the wreck of the steam-ship Atlantic near Mar's Head, Nova Scotia, April 1, 1873, was again before Judge Shipman yesterday, in the United States Circuit Court. The case was on trial at a former term, but, difficulties arising, it was disposed of for the time being through the process of withdrawing a juror. The trial will probably last for several days.

On Jan. 6, one Jane Van Hosen, of No. 158 West Eighteenth street, called upon her neighbor, Mrs. Leah Mullholland, of No. 154 West Eighteenth street, and during her visit stole a pin and a gold watch and chain. After a long search Mrs. Mullholland traced the jewelry to William Cannon, a liquor-dealer in West Nineteenth street, who said that he had bought it from Jane Van Hosen. At the Washington Place Police Court yesterday the latter admitted that she stole the jewelry, and that she had sold it to Cannon for $11 and a quantity of liquor. As Cannon had bought it knowing it to have been stolen, he was held in $1,500 to answer, the woman's bail being fixed at $1,000. Cannon was also held in held in $100 additional bail for selling liquor without a license.

Alexander Babb, Captain of the schooner Jesse Elizabeth, which arrived at this port recently from Mexico, was brought before United States Commissioner Osborn yesterday, for examination on a charge of smuggling 6,000 cigars into this port. It is stated that arriving in this City he anchored off the Jersey shore and then took the cigars from his own schooner on board the schooner S. G. Knight, lying at Pier No. 47 North River, and placed them in the cabin. Here they were found by Capt. Williams, of the Police Department. Capt. Pratt, of the S. G. Knight, was also arrested and brought before Commissioner Osborn, and held in $1,000 bail for examination to-day. Capt. Babb waived an examination.

The suit of Daniel Bates against William W. Pelton was brought to the notice of Judge Joseph F. Daly, in the Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, on an examination of the plaintiff. The case is for the dissolution of a partnership between the parties, who carried on the milk business together. Bates was, however, the President of the broken Third Avenue Savings Bank, and, in his examination, stated that he might have gone to the bank two or three times a year. It appeared also that the Finance Committee of the bank, of which he was a member, met very rarely within the last year and a half, it being "hard to get them together." Mr. Bates admitted to being out on bail on a charge of perjury, consisting of alleged false swearing to the condition of the bank.

THE DOLAN BILL OF EXCEPTIONS.

The argument on the bill of exceptions in the case of John Dolan, convicted of the murder of James H. Noe, was had in the General Term of the Supreme Court yesterday. On behalf of Dolan it was urged that the first two counts in his indictment were bad for duplicity inasmuch as they contain the averments necessary for an indictment for burglary in the third degree as well as for the offense of manslaughter in the first degree. The crime charged was murder at common law, and not murder under the provisions of the recent statute. Again, though the Court of General Sessions has the power to order an indictment to be sent to the next Court of Oyer and Terminer, it has not, it was claimed, the power to send, as in the present case, to the same term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer. The record also should show the transfer of the case, but did not. Dolan was not required to plead again to the indictment, after his plea in abatement had been overruled. This had not been done. The record did not show, as it should, that an issue "went to the country" not only on the part of the prisoner (in whose case the court ordered a plea of not guilty to be entered) but also on the part of the people. The objection to the Grand Jury as having been drawn by Thomas Dunlap instead of by Douglas Taylor was also urged. Finally, a special verdict should have been given on account of the incompatibility between the counts of the indictment.

District Attorney Phelps, on behalf of the people, urged that the Grand Jury matter had been passed upon already and decided adversely to Dolan on the application for a writ of error to the Oyer and Terminer. Besides this there was no allegation of prejudice. The bill of exceptions was irregular, having been sealed after the expiration of the term, against the protest of the District Attorney, and ought not to be considered. In regard to the transfer of the case to the "next" Oyer and Terminer, Mr. Phelps claimed that the word "next" meant nearest Court of Oyer and Terminer, and not the next term of the court. Decision was reserved.

SUIT AGAINST THE ST. LOUIS BRIDGE.

A suit was begun a short time since in the Supreme Court by Bailey Hascall against the Illinois and St. Louis Bridge Company, the answer in which was filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday. Hascall sues to recover on three notes each for $29,811 04, and on six notes of $20,000 each. On each of five of the latter notes the plaintiff allows $4,400, and on one he allows $5,600, which he made by the sale of collaterals. The total amount of his claim is $164,023 12. The defendants set up in answer that they had, prior to May 21, 1874, employed the Keystone Bridge Company for the construction of their bridge at St. Louis, and that they entered into an agreement with the Keystone Company which was evidenced by certain notes. Five of these notes were for $20,000 each, with interest at ten per cent., and payable twelve months after date; three of the notes were for $29,811 04 each, and nine notes were for $10,000 each. The first five notes were secured by a deposit of the third mortgage bonds of the defendants as collateral, and the nine $10,000 notes were given as security for payment of the three notes for $29,811 04 each. It being suspected that the Keystone Bridge Company had received more than the amount of its claim, an agreement was entered into to refer the matters to arbitrators. The two arbitrators—one chosen by each party—have thus far failed to choose a third, and the arbitrament remains as yet unfinished. The Keystone Bridge Company, it is alleged, made a pretended sale of the nine $10,000 notes on June 29, 1874, for a very small price, which it had no right to do until after the maturity and non-payment of the $29,811 04 notes. By this the defendants claim they have been damaged to the extent of $90,000. The Keystone Company also sold 200 of the third mortgage bonds which were received by them. This sale is said to have been merely colorable, the bonds having been disposed of a very low figure, and having been purchased in by the Keystone Company for its own use. The damage to the defendants by this action is alleged to be $120,000. The Keystone Company also became the holder of the claims of one Andrew Carnegie against the defendants, and had transferred to it the collaterals held by Carnegie, which consisted of fifty-one third mortgage bonds of the defendants of $1,000 each and a note for $20,000. Here a like colorable sale is alleged, by which the defendants claim to have lost $35,000. The Keystone Company is said to be the real plaintiff in the case, and the defendants, in setting up their counter claims, ask judgment in their favor. The matter will probably soon be brought to trial.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

In the United States Supreme Court yesterday the following case was argued:

No. 545.—*Potts, Governor, et al. vs. Chumosero and Johnston.*—Error to the Supreme Court of the Territory of Montana.—This was a proceeding to compel the Governor and other officers of the Territory to canvass a second time the votes cast on the question of removing the capital of the Territory from Virginia City to Helena, the allegations being that the board failed to have before them the proper returns of one of the counties, but a fraudulent return which falsely represented the votes to be almost unanimous against removal, and thereby causing the decision of the board to be that the votes cast on the question were against removal. The decision below was that the board neglecting to have the proper returns before them had failed in their duty, and a writ of mandamus was issued compelling them to canvass anew the returns. It is here urged that the court below had no jurisdiction, because the writ of mandamus is the exercise of original jurisdiction, and the Supreme Court of the Territory is a court of appellate jurisdiction only; and also on the merits, that there was error in holding that the petitioners were entitled to invoke the remedy of the writ granted; also that the court erred in not granting a jury trial of the issues involved. J. C. Garfield for plaintiffs in error; R. J. Merrick opposed.

On motion of Mr. J. M. Woolworth, Mr. Eleazer Wakely, of Omaha, Neb., was admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor of this court.

No. 543.—*Isabella McManus, Administratrix, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. C. D. O'Sullivan et al.*—This cause was submitted on printed arguments by Mr. Calhoun Benham, of counsel for the plaintiffs in error, and by Mr. John M. Coghlin and Mr. William Irvine for the defendants in error under the twentieth rule.

No. 754.—*Elizabeth Mead et al., appellants, vs. Daniel Puryard.*—This cause was submitted on printed arguments by E. S. Smith, of counsel for the appellants, and by Jerome B. Fitzgerald for the appellee, under the twentieth rule.

No. 646. (Assigned.)—*Henry M. Rector, appellant, vs. the United States.* No. 692. (Assigned.)—*Sarah Hall, widow, &c., et al., appellant, vs. the United States.* No. 772. (Assigned.)—*William S. Gines and wife et al., appellants, vs. the United States.* No. 893. (Assigned.)—*John H. Russel, appellant, vs. the United States.* The argument of these causes was continued by Mr. Matt H. Carpenter, of counsel for appellant in No. 646; Mr. John A. Grow, for appellants in No. 893, and by Mr. E. W. Munford, for appellants in No. 772.

Adjourned until to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Jan. 20.—In the Court of Appeals to-day, the following business was transacted: No. 139.—William Morthorst, respondent, vs. The New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, appellants. Argued by A. P. Laning, of counsel for appellants, and by John H. Martindale, for respondents. No. 69.—William J. Comins et al., appellants, vs. The Board of Supervisors of Jefferson County, respondents. Submitted by appellants, and argued by George F. Comstock, for respondents. No. 143.—The Standard Oil Company, appellants, vs. The Triumph Insurance Company, respondents. Argued by S. Hand, of counsel for appellants, and by James Emott, for respondents. No. 132.—Elias G. Brown, appellant, vs. Henry L. Volkenneng et al., respondents. Argued by A. J. Parker, of counsel for appellant, and by S. Hand for respondents.

The following is the day calendar, Court of Appeals, for Friday, Jan. 21: Nos. 51, 131, 137, 147, 149, 150, 153, and 154.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Barrett.

Porter vs. Robinson.—The relator is entitled to be discharged upon the ground that there was a want of jurisdiction.

The People ex rel. Stokes vs. the Warden of the State Prison at Sing Sing.—Motion denied. Opinion.

By Judge Lawrence.

Granted.—Matter of Ward, &c., and Matter of Ward.

American Grocer Publishing Association vs. Grocer Publishing Company.—Order granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Orders Settled.—Knott vs. Daly; Cannon vs. Scott et al.

By Judge Sanford.

Kunheidt vs. Thrall et al.—Reference ordered.

Orders Granted.—Moore vs. Bartlett; Cummings vs. Cassidy et al.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

By Judge Larremore.

The People, &c., vs. Van Nort et al.—Peremptory writ of mandamus made returnable first Monday of February, 1876.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

By Judge Robinson.

Dismissed.—Hennessey vs. Wheeler; Hennessey vs. Townsend, and Hennessey vs. Cullinan. Plaintiff's trade mark on bottles representing quarts and pints denied protection by injunction for intentional short measure and deceit in quantities; complaints dismissed, with costs. Opinion.

A VESSEL'S QUESTIONABLE SALE.

A very curious suit was put on trial before Judge Lawrence and a jury in Supreme Court, Part III., yesterday. The case is that of Andrew Lilia against James E. Ward and others, and was brought to recover $1,600, the value of the brig H. G. Berry, purchased by the plaintiff on Dec. 11, 1865, at the office of F. J. Parker, an auctioneer. The brig was not delivered to the plaintiff, but was retained by the defendants, who were its owners. The latter state in answer, that desiring to settle certain claims against the brig, they directed its sale. These claims were for more than the vessel was worth. The sale was set down for 9 A. M. on Dec. 11, 1865. At three minutes before the appointed time Mr. Ward and his agent went to the auctioneer's office, and there found a young man setting forward the hands of the clock six minutes. Mr. Parker was not there, and no imputation is cast on him. On inquiry, Mr. Ward discovered that the sale of the brig to the plaintiff had been effected ten minutes before. The defendants refused to surrender the vessel, and Lilia therefore brought the present suit, alleging that the conditions of the sale had all been complied with.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barrett, J.

Nos.
71—Plummer vs. Tompkins.

Nos.
93—Tetens vs. Bockman.
122—Wilson vs. Leimbach.
Call 133 to 175 inclusive.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.
13—Norman vs. Degnan et al.
165—Devan vs. Martin et al.
179—Kattenhorn vs. Kattenhorn et al.
238—Feldman vs. Welp et al.
245—Republic Fire Ins. Co. vs. Weaver.
247—Sherwood vs. Sherwood, &c., et al.
251—Tribune Ass'n vs. Sun P. Ass'n.
255—Grissler et al. vs. Halsted et al.
263—Sinclair, &c., vs. Oakley et al.
269—Cambers vs. Katz.
270—Cruft, &c., vs. Jessurum.
271—Leslie vs. Jaworskie.
273—Mercer vs. Duncan et al.
275—O'Connor et al. vs. Heb. B. O. A. Soc'y.
276—Le Baron vs. Long Island Bank et al.
277—Worthington vs. McLean et al.

Nos.
278—Langdon vs. Gray.
279—Same vs. Same.
280—Langdon vs. Gray et al.
285—Blackwell et al. vs. Ward.
286—Blackwell et al. vs. Armstrong.
287—Blackwell et al. vs. Lammann et al.
288—Blackwell et al. vs. Frese et al.
289—Balestier vs. Life Ass'n of America.
293—Hernandez vs. Lalor et al.
294—Steinway et al. vs. Steinway et al.
295—Barker vs. Hoff.
296—Beach vs. Scott et al.
298—Fransioli vs. Jones et al.
300—Price vs. Price et al.
307—Frost vs. Van Loon et al.
308—Cameron vs. Agnew.
310—Rugen et al. vs. Collins et al.
41—Ellis vs. Keyes.
162—Brainerd vs. Man'rs'& Builders' Bank.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Davis, P. J.; Brady and Daniels, JJ.

Nos.
12—Matter of Foster, Jr., et al.
3—Hewlett vs. Wood et al.
4—Odell vs. Odell.
5—R. M. Nat. Bank of Cen. C. vs. Bliss.
20—Matter of Manner, &c., et al.
25—Bright vs. Mil. & St. P. R. R. Co.
29—The People ex rel. Kurzman vs. Green, &c.
31—The People ex rel. Jones vs. Porter, &c.
35—Weld vs. Conner, &c.,
52—Moore vs. Talleott.
53½—— vs. ——.
54—Platt et al., &c., vs. Platt.
55—Same vs. Same.
56—Same vs. Same.

Nos.
59—The People ex rel. Carleton vs. Asten et al.
62—Matter of Long.
64—Matter of Macomb et al., &c.
65—Matter of Bailey.
68—Riggs et al. vs. Pursell et al.
74—Mutual Life Ins. Co. vs. Smith, &c.
78—— vs. ——.
10—Miller vs. Miller et al.
36—Matter of Jackson, &c.
42—Meriden M. Iron Co. vs. Bandman.
46—The Mayor, &c., vs. Tweed, &c.
47—Same vs. Same.
50—Goodman vs. Hutchinson, &c.
60—Matter of Moore.
72—Duncan vs. De Witt.
81—— vs. ——.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos. Short Causes.
1993—Fitts et al. vs. Onderdonk.
1523—Bogart vs. Klechner et al.
1999—Devlin vs. Lanigan.
2013—Roe vs. Wilson.
1465—Whittlesey et al vs. Hall et al.
1819—White vs. Birdsall.
1879—Murphy vs. The Mayor, &c.
3505—Stegman, &c., vs. Kavanagh et al.
3755—Nelson, Jr., vs. Applegate et al.

Nos.
1839—Colvell et al. vs. William.
3407—Bernhard vs. Hazard.
2247—Crouch et al. vs. Goldsmith et al.
——Kinney vs. Schmitt et al.
2055—Sims vs. Pray.
2021—Trowbridge et al. vs. Donahue.
2209—Kemper vs. Cassidy et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Westbrook, J.

Nos. Short Causes.
1824—Hollacher versus O'Brien, &c.
096—Hinchman vs. Adams
5342—Besendahl et al. vs. Bondy et al.
2340—Whitman vs. Bondy et al.
2122½—Manget vs. Floyd.
1708—Bamberg et al. vs. Meyer.
1776—Kenny vs. Dillon et al
1624—Bowne vs. Sheffield.
1310—Claflin et al. vs. Fox.
1658—Runyon vs. Van Pelt.
1652—Levy et al. vs. Gillet et al.
1858—Bank of B. N. A. vs. Hubbell.
1504½—Fisher vs. Crosby.
1308—Linderman et al. vs. Harnay.
1404—Koehler vs. Marshall et al.
2152—Eastman vs. Ward.
2216—First Nat. Bank of Ga. vs. Fitch.
1280—Campbell vs. Townsend.
1820½—Brett vs. Scott.

Nos.
792—Union T. Co. of N. H., Conn., vs. Phipps, et al.
950—Manuf's. & B's. Bank vs. Asten, &c.
1854—Dame et al. vs. Smith
1772½—N. Y. S. Loan & T. Co. vs. Palmer, Jr., et al.
1976—Nat. Broadway Bank vs. Bloomingdale.
1984—Same vs. Same.
2174—Catoir vs. Lambert.
2018—Lillie vs. Rosenbush.
2276—Bartlett et al. vs. Fristein.
2346—Gleeson vs. Hubbard et al.
2348—Meehan vs. Harlem Savings Bank.
2198—Rand, Jr., vs. Ladd et al.
1314—Drumgold vs. Canary
1756—Adgar vs. Bancroft.
2032—Lehman et al. vs. Fredericks.
2339—Wicks et al. vs. Bondy et al.
3404—Babcock et al. vs. Hazard et al.
3406—Morris et al. vs. Hazard.

SUPREME COURT—PART III.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos. Short Causes.
1613—Van Buren vs. Underhill et al.
1631—Wright vs. Underhill.
1632—Voorhees vs. Underhill et al.
1633—N. Y. Pie B. Co. vs. Underhill et al.
1777—Hurley vs. Pettet.
973—Gunzenhausen, &c., vs. Lyons et al.
1349—McKee vs. Mott.
1569—Tredwell et al. vs. Jaudon.
1565—Same vs. Same.
1315—Glines vs. Gill.
2253—Moller et al. vs. Palmer.

Nos.
2043—Glines vs. Voorhees.
2255—Beebe et al. vs. Seaman, Jr.
571—Spear vs. Baxter et al.
2219—Dodd et al. vs. Dreyfuss.
1691—Mackellar vs. Barnaby.
1741½—Falihee vs. Hammond.
2083—Fraser vs. Barnes et al.
2271—Bemchuhoff et al. vs. Green.
1753—Van Horn vs. Pierson.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Monell, C. J.

Nos.
1743—Whitney Arms Co. vs. Barlow et al.
879—Potts vs. Hyman.
863—Dwyer vs. Fowler, Jr.
741—Starin vs. Kelly.
709—Weed vs. Mut. B. L. Ins. Co.
509—Petrie vs. Poillon.
761—Gentil vs. Brennan &c.
967—Chase et al. vs. Connolly.
867—McPherson vs. Small et al.

Nos.
673—Brassington vs. Brennan, &c.
1395—Pendergast vs. Phillips et al.
787—Sun P. & P. Co. vs. Tribune Ass.
1361—Dillon et al. vs. Masterson et al.
1907—Seaman vs. McReynolds.
771—Young, &c., vs. Mason.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Speir, J.

Case on—No. 966—Heilbreth vs. New-York Life Ins. Co. No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Sanford, J.

Nos.
8—Gaus vs. Ridley.
14—Pursell vs. N. Y. L. Ins. and Trust Co. et al.

Nos.
25—Daly vs. Wallack.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Van Hoesen, J.

Case on—No. 573—Burke vs. Gardner et al. No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos. Short causes.
2037—Ackerman vs. Lillerton.
1835—Cullough vs. Murphy
2251—Price vs. Phelps.
1477—Philips vs. Hamilton
2193—Bailey vs. Keep.
2241—Blatchford vs. Barry
1808—Jacobs vs. Lichtenstine.
2064—Keller vs. Loebbellar
2040½—Lynch vs. Rinaldo.
1903—Herman vs. Levy.
2054—Rem. Sew. Mach. Co. vs. Costello.
2246—O'Neill vs. Marks.
2247—Bramehold vs. Roessler.

Nos.
2117—Wallace et al. vs. Bissiaks.
2272—Odell vs. Brady et al
2065—Third Avenue Railroad vs. Davis, Jr.
2233—Fox, &c. vs. Hinds et al.
2201½—Fellows vs. Cook.
2250—Knapp Mf'g. Co. vs. B. E. Torch Co.
2321—Smith vs. Kinally.
2323—Stegmann et al. vs. Levy et al.
2056—Wood vs. Bloodgood.
1921—Connolly vs. Davis.
2243—Sarner vs. Juch et al

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by Joseph F. Daly, J.

No. 18—— vs. ——. | No. 19—— vs. ——.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Shea, C. J.

Nos.
3733—Johnson vs. Kearney.
2282—Kelly vs. Underhill.
3625—Sherman et al. vs. Marquet.
5456—Winans vs. Friedsam.
6266—Day vs. Millard.
6224—Isaacs et al. vs. Bernhard.
3798—Chapman vs. Simon.
3707—Doll vs. Flato.

Nos.
3724—Marks vs. Weth.
3730—Kurtz vs. Schulze.
3769—O'Gorman vs. Kiernan.
3319—Friedlander et al. vs. Epstein.
6163—Bessert vs. Donnelly et al.
786—Degitz vs. Holland.
3799—Holmes vs. Eickhoff.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by McAdam, J.

Nos.
4775—Wight vs. Robertson.
6214—Chaim vs. Kaufman et al.
5733—Collender vs. Townsend.
6333—Caspau vs. Ripinski et al.
6492—Little et al. vs. Collins et al.
6488—Gould Mfg. Co. vs. Bulkley.
6383—Duduit vs. Arion P. F. Co.

Nos.
3488—Mackesson vs. Sears et al.
3492—Kirkland vs. Sears et al.
3718—Platt vs. Bang.
5136—Newman et al. vs. Schwarter et al.
5846—Wilson vs. Healy.
6231—Simon et al. vs. Lichtenstein.
3795—Rosenthal vs. Goldstein et al.
3796—Kautrowitz versus Cohen et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Sheridan, J.

Nos.
6224—Hibbler et al. vs. H. I. Works.
6403—O'Brien et al. vs. Quinlan.
6560—Fulling vs. Jost.
6507—Lewis et al. vs. Hochstadter.
6483—Calligan vs. Cornwall W. Co.
3080—Arango vs. Pitt.
3732—Tracy et al. vs. Reilly et al.
5180—Oechs vs. Kurts.

Nos.
5778—De Embil vs. Martin, Jr.
5871—Hyman vs. Newhaus.
6240—Miller vs. Carpenter.
5768—Miller vs. Robinson et al.
5770—Gottsberger vs. Looram.
4042—Cahaley et al. vs. Andrews et al.
4049—Trowbridge vs. Stover.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Gildersleeve, J.

James Simpson, felonious assault and battery.
James Murphy, John Curley, and John Keenan, burglary.
Philip Krull and William Krull, burglary.
Joseph Cornel and John McAleer, burglary.
Frank Ennis, grand larceny.
William Burg, burglary.
Thomas Devine, grand larceny.
Lizzie Cutler, grand larceny.
James Rooney and John Mooney, grand larceny.
James McCum, grand larceny.
James Ryan, grand larceny.
David Murphy, grand larceny.
Michael Roach, grand larceny.
Jas. Cullum, grand larceny.
James Quirk, petit larceny.
Walter Byrnes, assault and battery.
Margaret Ahearn, assault and battery.

SUPREME COURT—ALBANY DISTRICT.

ALBANY, Jan. 20.—The following is the calendar of the Supreme Court, General Term, for Friday, Jan. 21: Nos. 26, 60, 97, 99, 102, 30, 52, 57, 58, 63, 73, 110, 117, 37, 123, 126, 127, 128, 131, 132, and 133.

THE LATE DR. HOWE.

The exercises in the chapel at the Massachusetts State Prison, Sunday forenoon, were of unusual interest, the convicts being reminded in a most touching manner of the death of one who was for years a friend of the unfortunate. As the convicts filed in their attention was attracted by a handsome cross, composed of choice flowers, which surmounted the preacher's desk, and at the proper time its purpose was fully explained, the following note being read to the prisoners:

To the Convicts at the State Prison, Charlestown:

DEAR FRIENDS: A noble man has passed away, whose heart ever beat warmly for those in misfortune. He visited your prison from time to time in the days of his strength and vigor. The last time I remember to have heard him speak in public was at the anniversary of the Society for the Aid of Discharged Convicts, in May, 1873. I send you, dear friends, a cross of flowers which adorned the altar of the church at his funeral. I think it may comfort some of you a little to see these flowers, even if they are a little faded. And I can pray with an honest heart that the Almighty Father, who loves and cares for all His children, may bring you in his own way to that heaven into whose sweet rest I feel sure our dear friend has entered.

Yours to help you if I can.

JULIA WARD HOWE.

SOUTH BOSTON, Jan. 15, 1876.

The incident seemed to make a deep impression upon the convicts.

HILL AND YANCEY.

The Nashville (Tenn.) *American* corrects the statement that Ben. Hill, then a Rebel Senator, struck William L. Yancey, the fire-eater, on the back of the head with an inkstand in the Confederate Congress, but repeats the story that during a heated debate Hill called Yancey a liar, and the latter sprang forward to strike Hill, who caught Yancey and threw him violently over a desk. Hill was much the larger and stronger man, and Yancey the more active. In the fall Yancey's spine was injured, and he lay unconscious on the floor, with blood oozing from his lips. He was taken away, and the members tried to keep the matter secret, and did prevent it from being known for many months. Yancey never recovered; he drooped from day to day, became hopeless, listless, and vacant, and passed quietly and calmly away. Says the *American*: "He died without a hope of the success of the Southern Republic he had aspired to found and govern, and for which he had labored day and night for twenty-five years."

SCARLET FEVER IN BALTIMORE.

During last week twenty deaths from scarlet fever were reported at the Health Office in Baltimore, showing a steady increase in the disease, eighteen having occurred the week previous, and eight during the week preceding that. Whenever a death occurs from this disease the Health Commissioner has the location where the death took place examined to find the cause of its generation, and to remove the same if possible.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JAN. 20.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$20,000 D. of C.3-65s. 66⅞
5,000 do.......b3. 67
5,000 do.......... 66⅞
20,000 do.......... 66¾
5,000 Gt. West. 2d. c. 56
12,000 C. F. & M. 1st. 83
20 U. S. Express.... 61
1000 Erie Railway.... 16
600 do.......b3. 16
100 Western Union.... 77
1000 do.......... 77⅛
100 do.........c. 77⅛
1100 do........b3. 77¼
1000 do.......... 77¼
500 do.......... 77⅛
100 Pacific Mail..... 37⅜
100 do.........c. 37⅜
500 do.......... 37½
100 do.........c. 37⅝
800 do.......... 37⅝
100 do.......... 37½
700 do.......... 37⅜
100 Rock Island..s3. 106⅞
100 do.......... 106⅞
90 do.......... 107
100 N. Y. C. & Hud... 108
8 do.......... 108¼
690 do.......... 108
100 do.......... 108⅛
1100 Lake Shore..... 66½
500 do.......... 66⅝
900 do.......... 66¾
700 do........s3. 66⅜
5 do.......... 66½
100 do.......... 66⅝

100 At. & Pac. Tel.... 20
100 Union Pacific.... 68½
400 do.......... 69
5 do.......... 69½
200 do.......... 69
100 do.......... 69⅛
100 do.......... 69½
200 North-western.... 41
100 do........s3. 40⅞
100 do.......... 41
200 N. W. Pref.....s3. 58¾
200 Han. & St. Jo. Pf. 29
100 St. Paul......s3. 39
100 do........s3. 38⅞
400 Tol. & Wab...b3. 5
100 Tol. & Wab. Pref. 6
800 Ohio & Miss. 22
300 do.......... 21⅞
1400 do.......... 21¾
200 do.......... 21⅝
400 do.......... 21¾
200 do.........c. 21¾
20 do.......... 22⅛
2200 do.......... 21⅞
15 do.......... 22⅞
300 do........s3. 22
200 do.......... 21⅞
200 do........s3. 21¾
1700 do.......... 21⅞
100 do.......b30. 22
900 do.......... 22
600 do........b3. 22
250 do.......... 21⅞
100 C., C. & I. C.....s3. 4⅝
300 do.......... 4¾

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$3,000 U. S. 6s, 1881, Coupon...b. c.121⅝
20,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65......b. c.116⅞
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.......b. c.117
5,000 do.......12.116⅞
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, new.....118⅝

$30,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '68......b. c.120⅝
30,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 Reg...... 118⅛
5,000 do.......12.118¼
11,000 U. S. 5s,'81,C.117¾
5,000 do......b3.117⅝
5,000 do......b3.117¾
10,000 do......b. c.117¾

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$5,000 Ga. 7s, new..103½
10,000 Dis. of C.3.65s. 66¾
2,000 Al. & Sus. 2d..107½
1,000 B., C. R.&M. 1st. 41
8,000 N. J. C. 1st. n.116¾
3,000 N.J.C.1st,Con.109
6,000 N.J.C.1st,C'v.107¼
1,000 L. & W.B. Con. 96½
1,000 C. B. & Q.C.7s.107½
1,000 M.&S.P.7 3-10. 98½
1,000 do......b.c. 98¼
2,000 do.......... 99
11,000 M.&St.P.C.S.F. 81½
3,000 M. & St. P., I. & M. Div..... 88
2,000 C. & N. W. 1st. b.c....107
12,000 N. W. C. C. G... 88⅜
25,000 Mich. So. 2d..101⅞
3,000 North Mo. 1st. 86¼
3,000 Ohio & M. 2d. 76
5,000 Ohio & Miss.C. 95
10,000 C. P. Gold bs.104¾
4,000 do.......... 104⅞
3,000 C. P. 1st., San Joaquin Br.. 94
7,000 do.......... 93⅞
10,000 C. P. 1st, Cal. & Or. Br.b.c. 92
12,000 U. P. 1st..... 103
5,000 U. P. S. F...b3. 94
5,000 U. P. 7s, L. G. 101
3,000 P. R. of Mo.1st 89½
3,000 C., C., C. & I. 1st.....b. c.107¼
15,000 C.,C.& I. C.1st. 49
1,000 do.......... 49½
1,000 Tol.&Wab.1st. St. L. Div... 61
1,000 G. W. 1st,'88. 86
1,000 I.&S.Iowa 1st. 50
1,000 N. Y. C. 6s,'87.103
30 Am. Ex. Bank...115
25 German Am. B'k. 79
100 Mechanics' B'k..141
10 Merchants' B'k..118¼
227 Phœnix B'k.b. c. 95
100 West.U.Tel.b.c.c. 77⅛
100 do.......... 77⅛
700 do........s3. 77
330 do.......... 77
600 do.......... 76⅞
100 do.......s5. 76⅞
300 do.......... 77
100 do.......... 77⅛
700 do.......b3. 77⅛
600 do.......... 77¼
100 Mar. & p....b. c. 8
100 do.......... 8½
10 W. F. Exp...b.c. 83
600 Pac. Mail.....b. c. 37⅜
100 do.......... 37⅝
300 do.........s3. 37⅜
200 do.........c. 37⅜
200 do.......... 37½
1000 do.......... 37⅜
1100 do.......... 37¾
400 do.......... 37⅞
2200 do.......... 38
200 do.......b3. 38⅛
600 do........c. 38
500 do.......... 37⅞
100 do.......... 37¾
100 do.......s3. 37⅝
100 do.......s3. 37½
700 do.......... 37½
400 Erie Railway.b.c. 16
200 do.......s3. 16
100 do.......s30. 15⅞
100 Union Pac....b. c. 70
225 do.......... 69⅞
100 do.......... 69¾

5 American Exp... 58½
200 Cl. & Pitts. G't'd.. 91½
35 do.........b.c. 91⅞
7 Cen. R. of N.J.b.c.105½
700 Mich. Central.b.c. 61½
100 do.......... 61⅛
500 do.......... 61⅛
100 do.......... 61⅝
200 do.......... 61½
100 do.......... 61¾
100 do.......... 61⅝
100 do........s3. 61½
100 do.......... 61⅜
200 do.......... 61¼
500 L. S. & M. So.b.c. 66¼
900 do.......... 66½
1700 do.......... 66
500 do.......... 66⅛
100 do.......... 66⅜
1800 do........s3. 66
2500 do.......... 65⅞
100 do.......... 65¾
100 do........s3. 65½
600 do.......... 65⅝
5600 do........s3. 65⅝
1300 do.......... 65¾
700 do.......... 65⅞
1300 do.......... 66
700 do.......... 66⅛
700 do.......... 66⅜
500 do........s3. 65⅞
600 do........s3. 65¾
400 do.......... 65⅝
200 do.......... 65⅝
100 Chicago & Alton.103¼
100 do.......... 103½
200 Ch. & N.W....b.c. 40⅞
100 do........s3. 40¾
100 do.........c. 40⅝
100 do.......... 40⅜
400 do.......... 40¼
100 do.......... 40⅞
100 C.&N.W.Pf.b.c.s3. 58½
55 do.......... 58¼
300 Chicago & R. I... 107¾
200 do...b.c.c.106⅞
100 do.......... 106¾
300 do.......... 106⅞
200 Tol.,W.&W.b.c.c. 5
100 do.......... 5
900 do.......... 5⅛
400 Ch., M. & St. P.b.c. 38⅞
100 do........b3. 39
400 do.......... 39
100 do.......... 39⅛
100 C.,M.&St.P.Pf.b.c. 72⅞
100 do........s3. 72¾
500 do.......b60. 72½
100 do.......... 72¼
100 C.,C.,C. & I.b.c. 61
10 Morris & Essex.102½
10 Chi., B. & Q.b.c.116
100 St. L. I. M. & So.. 18½
200 St.L.,K.C.&N.b.c. 6
342 St. L., K. C. & N. Pf.....b.c. 30
100 do.......b30. 30
200 do........b3. 30
100 do.......b30. 30⅛
100 At. & Pac. Pf.b.c. 4
2300 Ohio & Miss.b.c. 21¾
1100 do.......... 21⅞
200 do........b3. 21¾
200 do.........c. 21¾
1200 do........s3. 21⅝
400 do.......... 21⅝
1700 do.......... 21¾
100 do.......... 21⅝
200 do.......... 21⅝
200 do........s3. 21¾
200 do........b3. 21¾
50 O. & M. Pf...b. c. 44
100 do.......... 44½
200 C., C. & I. C...b.c. 4¾
100 do.........c. 4⅝

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$5,000 U. P. L'd G't..101
4,000 U. P. Sk'g Fd. 94
7,000 O. & M. 2d.... 76
2,000 L. & W. B. C.... 96½
300 West. Union..b3. 77⅛
300 do.......... 77⅛
500 Pacific Mail..... 37⅝
100 do.......b3. 37⅝
400 do.......b3. 37¾
215 N. Y. C. & H..... 108¼
100 Mich. Cen....s3. 61¼
100 do.......... 61¼
100 do.......b3. 61½
400 Lake Shore..... 65¾
200 do........s3. 65⅞
600 do.......... 66
100 North-western.... 40⅝
200 do.......... 40¾
200 do.......... 40⅞
100 do.......... 41
300 do.......... 41⅛

300 N. W. Pref...... 58¾
100 C., C. & I.......c. 60¾
200 Rock Island...s3.106¾
1200 St. Paul........ 39
100 do.......... 39⅛
100 do.......... 39¼
200 St. Paul Pf...... 72½
100 do.........c. 72⅝
100 Tol. & Wab...s3. 5
400 do.......... 5⅛
100 do........b3. 5¼
100 do.......... 5⅜
50 Morris & Essex..102½
100 O. & Miss.....b3. 21⅞
100 do.......... 21⅞
100 do.......b30. 21⅞
200 do.......... 21⅞
400 do.......... 21⅞
100 do.......... 21⅞
200 Union Pacific..... 70
100 do.......... 69⅞

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—3 P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s R., 1881.........120½
50,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new......118½

$5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., 1867.........120¾

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000 Tenn. 6s, old.. 46½
1,000 C., B. & Q. 7s.107½
1,000 L. & W.B.Cons. 96⅞
3,000 N. J. C. 1st, C.109
1,000 N. W. C. R. G. 88
5,000 Ohio & M. 2d.. 77
5,000 St.L.&I.M.1st.100
1,000 do.......b.c. 99¾
12,000 Un. Pac. 1st..103
1,000 Un. Pac. S. F.. 94
4,000 North Mo. 1st. 86⅝
2,000 C.,C.& I. C. 1st. 49½
1,000 N. Y. C. 6s, '87.102
1,000 Alb. & Sus. 2d.107
500 Cons. Coal of Md. 49½
20 Wells-Fargo Ex.. 83
100 Mar. a. p...b.c.b3. 8½
200 Mar. Pf. a. p..... 8½
600 Pacific Mail..b. c. 37⅜
400 do.......... 37⅝
200 do.......b3. 37⅝
200 do.........c. 37⅝
200 do........s3. 37⅝
100 do.......... 37⅝
1200 do.......... 37¾
1000 do.......... 37⅞
100 do.......... 37¾
600 do.......... 37¾
200 N.Y.C&H.R.b.c.s3.108⅛
32 do.......... 108⅛
100 L. S. & M. So..b.c. 66
100 do........s3. 65⅞
500 do........s3. 66
500 do.......... 66⅛
300 do........s3. 66
300 do.......... 66
700 do.......... 66⅛
1400 do........s3. 66½

200 West. Un.b.c.b3. 77¼
700 do.......... 77⅛
500 do.......b30. 77¼
100 Erie Railway.b.c. 16
300 Un. Pac...b.c.b3. 70
100 do........b3. 69¾
100 do.......... 69¾
20 C. & Pitts.g'd.b.c. 91¾
300 Chic. & N. W.b.c. 41⅛
300 do.......... 41
200 do.......... 41⅛
1200 do.......... 41¼
200 C. & N. W. Pf. b.c. 58⅞
100 do.......... 59
10 C.R.of N.J.b.c.opg.105½
300 C.,M.&St.P.b.c.s3. 39¼
300 do.......... 39¼
100 do.......... 39⅛
700 do.......... 39⅛
100 do.......... 39⅜
500 C.,M.&St.P.Pf.b.c. 72¾
100 do.......... 72⅞
1800 do.......... 73
600 Pac. R. of Mo.b. c. 11¾
600 Tol., W. & W.b.c. 5⅛
100 do........b3. 5¼
300 do.......... 5⅛
100 do.......... 5¼
1500 do.......... 5⅜
900 do........b3. 6
200 Ohio & Miss.b.c. 21⅞
500 do.......... 21¾
600 do.......... 21⅝
400 do.......... 21¾
200 St.L.,I.M.& So.b.c. 19

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$2,000 L. S. Reg. 1st.104
4,000 Ohio & M. 2d. 76½
13,000 Pac. of Mo.1st. 90
200 West. Union..s3. 77⅛
200 do.......b3. 77⅛
200 Pacific Mail...s3. 37⅜
200 do.......... 37¾
200 do.......... 37⅞
100 do.......... 37⅞
1000 do........s3. 37¾
400 do.......... 37⅝
700 do.......... 37⅝
20 Erie Railway..... 16
100 Mich. Central.b3. 61⅝
200 do........s3. 61½
1300 Lake Shore..... 66⅛
300 do.......... 66¼
300 do.......... 66⅛
1000 do........s3. 66¼
200 do.......... 66⅛
900 do.......... 66¼
50 Del., L. & W..b3.118⅞
100 St. Paul.......... 39⅜
200 do.......... 39¼
500 do.......... 39⅜

500 North-western..... 41¼
100 St. Paul Pref.s30. 73
100 do.......... 73⅛
300 do.......... 73⅛
2000 do.......... 73
400 Toledo & Wabash. 5⅞
100 do.......... 5⅞
600 Ohio & Miss..s3. 21¾
200 do.......... 21⅞
800 do.......... 21⅝
100 Han. & St. Jo.... 20⅞
100 Han. & St. Jo. Pf. 29
100 At. & Pacific Pf.. 4⅝
200 do.......... 4⅝
100 New-Jersey So.... 1
200 St. L. & Kansas C. 5¾
200 St. L. & K. C. Pf.. 29¼
100 C., C. & I. C...s3. 4⅞
200 do.......... 4⅞
200 do........b3. 4⅞
300 do.......... 5
200 do.......... 4⅞
10 Reno 2d Pref......104¼
200 Kansas Pacific.... 14

THURSDAY, Jan. 20—P. M.

We took occasion some few days since, in commenting on certain bills introduced by Senator West, of Louisiana, in relation to the Pacific railroads, to say that they had a strong stock-jobbing flavor, and were regarded here as having been inspired either by Mr. Tom Scott or by some members of the bear clique in stocks who seek their advantage in depressing values. The honorable Senator would seem to hold public opinion in this matter as of very little account, and is apparently not apprehensive of soiling his skirts by contact with stock-jobbers. To-day we notice that he supplemented his first demonstration against the roads by a fresh assault in the shape of an act "providing that hereafter the Pacific Railroad Company shall deposit with the Secretary of the Treasury, ten days in advance of the semi-annual interest on their Government bonds falling due, a sufficient sum to meet such interest, after deducting the amount owed them by the Government for transportation."

The course of speculation on the Stock Exchange to-day was somewhat irregular in the early dealings, but during the afternoon an improved tone prevailed, and a general advance in prices was noted. In the majority of cases the closing quotations were higher than those of yesterday. In the late dealings the Western shares exhibited strength in consequence of reports received here that the efforts made by certain demagogues to revive the Granger agitation in Illinois had been attended with signal ill-success. The Chicago and North-western shares advanced from 40⅝ to 41¼ for the common, and from 58½ to 59⅛ for the preferred, and St. Paul from 38⅞ to 39⅜ for the common, and from 72¼ to 73⅛ for the preferred. Lake Shore recovered to 66¼, after an early decline from 66½ to 65½. Ohio and Mississippi opened strong at 22, and, after selling down to 21½, recovered to 21⅝@21⅞. Union Pacific advanced from 68½ to 70, closing at 69¾. Michigan Central declined to 61¼, and rallied to 61½. Wabash and C., C. and I. C. were firm, the former advancing to 6, and the latter to 5. Pacific Mail advanced to 38⅛, and closed at 37¾, against 37¼ yesterday. Western Union was firm, with the business chiefly at 77@77¼. Investment shares were firm. New-York Central rose to 108¼@108⅛. The transactions for the day aggregated 133,000 shares, of which 35,000 were in Lake Shore, 19,000 in Pacific Mail, and 23,000 in Ohio and Mississippi.

There was an easy feeling in the money market to-day, and the supply offering on call was ample at 5@6 ⅌ cent., exceptional transactions being made at even lower rates. Prime mercantile paper sold at 6 to 8 ⅌ cent. The amount of National Bank notes received at Washington for redemption to-day was $1,500,000.

The foreign advices reported no change in the Bank of England minimum rate of discount at the Directors' meeting to-day, and the rate is still 5 ⅌ cent. The bullion in the Bank increased £387,000 during the past week, the proportion of reserve to liabilities being 39¼ ⅌ cent. against 36¼ on Thursday last. The London market for securities was firm. Consols for money closed at 93 13-16, an advance of ⅛, and for the account at 93 15-16, an advance of 1-16 ⅌ cent. Old 1865s closed at 105½, 1867s at 108¼@108½ 10-40s at 106⅞, and new 5s at 104⅝@104¾. Erie declined to 14¼. The specie in the Bank of France increased 3,161,000 francs during the past week. The sterling exchange market was firm and higher, the demand having been more active than of late. The leading drawers advanced their rates to $4 85½ for 60 days' bills and to $4 89½ for demand, with actual business at $4 84½ to $4 85 and $4 88½ to $4 88¾. The advance in sterling imparted firmness to the gold speculation, which however, was quiet. The price advanced from 112⅞ to 113⅛, and closed at 113. All the afternoon business was at 113@113⅛. Cash gold continues easy, and holders paid from 2 to 5 ⅌ cent. to have balances carried. At San Francisco to-day $200,000 coin was shipped for the East.

Government bonds were strong and generally higher. The leading dealers report a steady demand from capitalists and financial institutions, notwithstanding the high prices current, and the supply is small. Railroad bonds were strong and ⅛ to 1 ⅌ cent. higher for some issues, the investment demand being active. The dealings were well distributed. In State bonds the only important feature was a decline of 1¼ ⅌ cent. in District of Columbia 3.65s, sales having been made as low as 66¾. The decline was occasioned by advices from Washington that Congress would make no appropriation for the payment of interest on the bonds.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1876.

Gold receipts	$330,945 00
Gold payments	218,484 78
Gold balance	45,276,935 45
Currency receipts	1,165,699 13
Currency payments	611,038 36
Currency balance	36,446,939 10
Customs	323,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JAN. 20.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
American Gold	112⅞	113
United States 5s, '81, coup.	117⅝	117⅝
United States 5-20s, '67, coup.	120½	120⅝
Bills on London	$4 84¼@$4 84½	$4 84⅝@$4 85
New-York Central	108	108
Rock Island	106⅞	106¾
Pacific Mail	37¼	37¾
St. Paul	39⅛	39⅜
St. Paul Preferred	72½	73
Lake Shore	66½	66¼
North-western	40⅞	41¼
North-western Preferred	58¾	59⅛
Western Union	77	77⅛
Union Pacific	68¾	69¾
Wabash	4⅞	5¾
Delaware, Lack. and Western	118⅞	118¾
New-Jersey Central	105	105½
Panama	134¾	133
Erie	16¼	16
Ohio	21⅝	21¾
C., C. and I. C.	4¼	4⅞
Harlem	133½	133½

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	108¼	108	1,445
Erie	16	16	2,600
Lake Shore	66½	65½	35,305
Wabash	6	5	6,180
North-western	41¼	40⅝	5,900
North-western Preferred	59⅛	58½	1,150
Rock Island	106⅞	106¾	1,290
Milwaukee and St. Paul	39⅜	38⅞	5,600
Milwaukee and St. Paul Pref.	73⅛	72¾	6,100
Pittsburg	91½	91½	255
C., C., C. and I.	61	60¾	200
Chicago and Alton	103¼	103¼	100
Michigan Central	61⅝	61⅛	2,600
Union Pacific	70	68½	2,135
C. C. and Indiana Central	5	4⅝	1,500
Hannibal and St. Joseph	20⅞	20⅞	100
Hannibal and St. Joseph Pref.	29	29	350
Ohio and Mississippi Pref.	22	21½	22,900
Missouri Pacific	11¾	11¾	300
Atlantic and Pacific Pref.	4¾	4½	400
Western Union	77¼	76⅞	10,630
Atlantic and Pacific Tel.	20	20	100
Pacific Mail	38⅛	37⅜	19,000
Iron Mountain	19	18½	300
St. Louis, Kan. City and N.	6	5⅞	400
St. Louis, Kan.C. and N. Pref.	30	30	800
Mariposa	8½	8	300
Mariposa Preferred	8½	8½	200
Kansas Pacific	14	14	200
New-Jersey Southern	1	1	100
Total			132,790

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States Currency, 6s	123¼	123½
United States 6s, 1881, registered	120⅝	120⅞
United States 6s, 1881, coupons	121⅝	121¾
United States 5-20s, 1864, registered*	114¼	....
United States 5-20s, 1864, coupons*	114¼	....
United States 5-20s, 1865, registered	116⅞	117⅛
United States 5-20s, 1865, coupons	116⅞	117⅛
United States 5-20s, 1865, new reg	118⅜	118⅝
United States 5-20s, 1865, new coup	118⅜	118⅝
United States 5-20s, 1867, registered	120⅝	120¾
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupons	120⅝	120¾
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered	120⅝	121
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupons	121½	122
United States 10-40s, registered	118⅛	118⅜
United States 10-40s, coupons	118⅞	119¼
United States 5s, 1881, registered	116¼	116½
United States 5s, 1881, coupons	117⅝	117¾

*Called.

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in coin $118,000 for interest and $86,000 for called bonds.

The following table shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank to-day:

Gold cleared	$31,559,000
Gold balances	1,058,583
Currency balances	1,605,861

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$67,132,975
Currency balances	3,665,417
Gold exchanges	9,090,170
Gold balances	1,423,595

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, 1883	30	Han.& St. J., due '75	106
Alabama 5s, 1886	30	Han.& St. J., due '86	100
Alabama 8s, 1886	30	Han.& St. J., due '87	100
Ark. 6s, Funded	39	N. Y. Reg. B'y L'n	104
Ark. 7s, L.R.&Ft.S.is	11	N. Y. Coup. B'y L'n	104
Ark. 7s. M. & L. R.	11	N.Y.6s,GoldLoan'83	115
Ark.7s,L.R.P.B&NO	11	N.Y.6s,GoldLoan'91	116
Ark.7s,M.O.&R.Riv.	11¼	N.C.6s,old,Jan. &Ju.	17¾
Ark.7s, Ark. Cen. R.	11	N.C.6s,old,Ap. &Oct.	17⅝
Connecticut 6s	105	N.C.6s,N.C.R.J.&Ju.	55
Georgia 6s	98½	N.C.6s,N.C.R.A.&O.	55
Ga. 7s, new bonds	102½	N.C.N.C.R.c.off J.&J.	43
Ga. 7s, indorsed	101	N.C.N.C.R.c.offA.&O.	43
Ga. 7s, Gold bonds	100¾	N.C.6s,Fund.Act,'66	10
Indiana 5s	100¼	N.C.6s,Fund.Act,'68	9½
Ill. coup. 6s, 1877	100¼	N.C.6s,newbds.J.&J.	8½
Ill. coup. 6s, 1879	100¼	N.C.6s,newbds,A.&O.	8
Illinois War Loan	100¼	Ohio 6s, 1881	105
Kentucky 6s	101	South Carolina 6s	35
Louisiana 6s	42½	S. C. 6s, Jan.& July	35
Louisiana new bds	42½	S. C. 6s, April & Oct.	35
La. 6s, new F. Debt	43	S. C. Fund. Act,1866	35
La. 7s, Penitentiary	43	S. C. L. C. '89, J.&J.	35
La. 6s, Levee bonds	43	S. C. L. C. '89, A.&O.	35
La. 8s, L. bs. of '75	42½	S. C. 7s of 1888	37
La. 8s, L. bs. of 1910	43	S. C. Non-Fund. bds.	5
Michigan 6s, 1878-79	103	Tennessee 6s, old	46
Michigan 6s, 1883	106	Tenn. 6s, new bds	44
[illegible]	100½	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mo. 6s, due in 1876	100½	Texas 10s of 1876	108
Mo. 6s, due in 1877	100¼	Virginia 6s, old	30
Mo. 6s, due in 1878	100¼	Va. 6s, new bds. '66	37
Mo. 6s, due in 1879	100¼	Va. 6s, new bds, '67	38
Mo. 6s, due in 1880	101	Va. 6s, Consol bds	75
Fund. bs., due '94-5	103	Va. 6s, ex mat. coup.	68
L. bs. due '81 to '91 inc.	102¼	Va. 6s, Deferred bds.	8⅞
Asy. or Un., due '92	102½	Dis of C. 3.65s, 1924	66⅞

And the following for railway mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 1st	113½	Mich. So. 7 per c., 2d	101½
Alb. & Sus. 2d	106⅞	M.S.& N.I.S.F.,7 p.c.	107½
Bost., H. & E. 1st	17½	Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	106½
Bost., H. & E. Gt'd.	17	Cleve. & Tol. n. bds.	104
Bur.,C.R.&M.1st7sg.	41	C., P. & A. old bds.	101½
Ches. & Ohio 6s, 1st.	38	C., P. & A. new bds.	100
Ches. & Ohio 6s,ex.c.	28½	Det., Mon. & T. bds.	102½
Chic. & Alton 1st	112	Buff. & Erie n. bds.	104
La. & Mo. 1st Gt'd.	96	Lake Shore div. bds.	103½
St. L., J. & Chic. 1st.	100	L. S. Cons. Coup. 2d.	90½
Chic.,B.&Q.8 p.c.1st.	113½	L. S. Cons. Reg. 2d.	90
Chic.,B.& Q. Con.7s.	107	Mich. Cen. C. 7s,1902.	107
Chic. R. I. & P.1st7s.	109	M. C. 1st 8s, '82, S. F.	113
C.,R.I.&P.S.F.I6s'95.	100	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	103
Cen. R. of N. J.1st C.	108	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	109
Cen. R. of N. J. Con.	107¼	N. Y. C. 6s, Real Est.	102½
Lehigh & W. B. C.G.	90¼	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	103½
Am. Dock Imp. Bds.	100½	N. Y. C. & H. 1st, C.	119
M. & S. P.1st 8s,P.D.	116	N. Y. C. & H. 1st, R.	118
M.&S.P.2d 7 3-10 P.D.	98½	Har. 1st 7s, Coup.	115⅝
M.&S.P.1st 7s $G.R.D	90¼	Har. 1st 7s, Reg.	114
M.& S. P.1st,La.C.D.	99½	North Missouri 1st	96
M.&S.P.1st,I.&M.D.	87¾	Ohio & Miss. C. S. F.	95
M. & S. P. 1st H.&D.	81	Ohio & Miss. Cons.	94½
M. & S. P. 1st C.&M.	92½	Ohio & Miss. 2d Cons.	75½
M.&S.P.Consol.S.F.	81½	Cen. Pac. Gold bds.	104⅞
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	106	C. P., San Jo. Br'nch.	93½
Chi. & N.W. Con. B.	101	C. P., Cal. & Or. 1st.	91
Chi. & N.W. Ext'n B.	95	C. P., L'd Grant bds.	96½
Chi. & N. W. 1st	105	Western Pacific bds.	96¾
Chi. & N. W. C. G. B.	88⅜	Union Pac. 1st bds.	103
Chi. & N.W. R. G. B.	87½	Union Pac. L. G. 7s.	101
Iowa Midland 1st 8s.	86½	Union Pacific S. F.	93¾
Galena & Chi. Ex.	107¾	S. Pac. R. bds. of Mo.	60
Peninsula 1st, Conv.	102	Pacific. R. of Mo.1st.	89⅝
Chicago & Mil. 1st.	96	Pacific R. of Mo. 2d.	70
Win.& St. Peters 1st.	78	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st.	115
C.,C.,C.&I.1st 7s,S.F.	107	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d.	108
C., C., C. & I. Con. B.	96	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th.	102½
Morris & Essex 1st.	115½	Col., Chic. & Ind.1st	[illegible]
Morris & Essex 2d.	111½	Rome, W.& O. C.1st.	[illegible]
Morris & Es. B.,1900.	102	St. Louis & I. M. 2d.	60
Morris & Es. Cons.	104	Alton & T. H. 1st.	107
Morris & Es.7s of '71.	107	Alton & T. H. 2d Pf.	90
Morris & Es. 1st,C.G.	106½	Alton & T.H.2d,Inc.	71
Erie 1st, Extended.	106½	Tol., P. & W., E. D.	81
Erie 3d 7s, '83	99	Tol., P. & W., W.D.	73
Erie 4th 7s, '80	99	Tol. & Wab. 1st Ex.	83½
Erie 5th 7s, '88	94	T. & W.1st,St.L.div.	61
Long Dock Bonds	103¼	Tol. & Wab. 2d	53
Buff.,N.Y.& E.1st,'77	85	Tol. & Wab.C.Conv.	32¼
Han.& St.J. 8s,Conv.	83⅜	Han. & Naples 1st.	34
Dub. & Sioux C. 1st.	105	Great West. 2d, '93.	55¼
Dub. & S. C. 2d Div.	104	Q. & Tol. 1st, '90	40
Ced. Falls & Min.1st.	53	Ill. & S. Iowa 1st	50
Ind., Bloom. & W.1st.	27	W. Un. bds.,1900, C.	98½
Ind., Bloom.& W.2d.	10	W. Un. bds.,1900, R.	98

And the following for City Bank shares:

America	150	German American	79
American Exchange	114	Germania	103
Butch'rs' & Drov'rs	125	Import'rs' & Trad'rs	190½
Central National	99½	Mechanics'	141
Chatham	136	Merchants'	118¼
City	300½	Metropolitan	125½
Commerce	117	New-York	128
Corn Exchange	135	North America	99
First National	200	Park	129½
Fourth National	98	Phenix	95
Fulton	150	Republic	90
Gallatin National	128		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—JAN. 20.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	102¼	102⅜
City 6s, new	107	107½
Camden and Amboy Railroad	136¾	136⅞
Pennsylvania Railroad	55⅜	55½
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	52¾	52⅞
Lehigh Valley Railroad	62¾	62⅞
Catawissa Railroad, Preferred	43½	43¾
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	20½	20⅝
Northern Central Railroad	38½	38⅝
Lehigh Navigation	51	51¼
Lehigh Navigation, Gold Loan	103½	103¾

The annual statement of the Westchester Fire Insurance Company, of New-York, is a favorable exhibit. The cash capital is $250,000, net surplus, $180,486 72, and the total assets $859,700 49. A semi-annual dividend of *Five ⅌ cent.* on the capital stock, is payable in cash, Feb. 1; also, a dividend of *Twenty ⅌ cent.* is payable in stock March 15, 1876.

The Republic Fire Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of *Five ⅌ cent.* on the capital stock, payable on demand; *Six ⅌ cent.* interest on the scrip of the years 1873 and 1874, payable on and after Tuesday, the 14th day of March next; and a scrip dividend of *Fifty ⅌ cent.* on the earned premiums of 1875 to policy holders entitled to participate in the profits of the business, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 14th day of March next.

The Brewers' and Maltsters' Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of *Five ⅌ cent.* payable Feb. 1.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ FINANCIAL.
ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & CO. are offering privileges on this active stock market at very close rates. Contracts issued one month ago are now worth on many stocks from five to ten times the cost.
Address for information,
ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers, No. 12 Wall st.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 20—12:30 P. M.—Consols 93 13-16 for money and 93 15-16 for the account. United States bonds, 1867s, 108⅜. Erie Railway Shares, 14⅜.

2 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 14¼.

3 P. M.—The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £387,000 during the past week.

3:30 P. M.—The proportion of the Bank of England reserve to liability, which last week was 36¼ ⅌ cent., is now 39¼ ⅌ cent.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 20.—United States bonds, new 5s, 100.

PARIS, Jan. 20.—The specie in the Bank of France has increased 3,161,000f. during the past week. Rentes, 66f. 25c. Exchange on London 25f. 15c. for short sight.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 20—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is steady; Middling Uplands, 6⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 7d.; sales, 14,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export; receipts, 51,000 bales, of which 42,000 are American. Cotton to arrive, 1-32d. cheaper. Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped December, (per sail,) at 6⅜d.

1 P. M.—Cotton, to arrive, 1-32d. cheaper. Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped December and January, (per sail,) at 6⅜d.; do. do., shipped January and February, (per sail,) at 6 9-16d.; do. do., May and June delivery, at 6⅝d.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, regular contract, shipped December, (per sail,) at 6 7-16d.; do., Low Middling clause, March and April delivery, at 6½d. Provisions—Lard, 59s. 3d. ⅌ cwt.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 10,300 bales were American. Middling Uplands, 6⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 6 15-16d.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, February and March delivery, at 6 7-16d.; do. do., April and May delivery, at 6 9-16d.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Middling Mobiles, 6¾d.

5:30 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is dull. Corn, 28s. 6d.@28s. 9d. ⅌ quarter for new Mixed Western, and 30s. 6d.@31s. for old do. Flour, 23s. 6d.@24s. 6d. ⅌ bbl. for Western. Wheat, 10s. 4d.@10s. 9d. ⅌ cental for average California White; 10s. 9d.@11s. 3d. for Club do., and 8s. 8d.@9s. 10d. for Red Western Spring.

LONDON, Jan. 20—3 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 11d. ⅌ gallon.

5:30 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 11d.@11¼d. ⅌ gallon. Tallow, 50s. ⅌ cwt.

Evening.—Linseed-oil opened at 24s. 3d. and closed at 24s. 3d.@24s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. Hops quiet and steady; Wisconsins, £3 10s.@£4.

ANTWERP, Jan. 20.—Petroleum closed flat at 32f. for fine Pale American.

RIO JANEIRO, Jan. 19.—Coffee—The average daily receipts are 600 bags. The week's sales have been 18,000 bags for Europe, 37,000 bags for the United States, and 14,000 bags for the Mediterranean. The following are the week's shipments: To Europe, 41,000 bags; to the United States, 42,000 bags; to the Mediterranean, 9,000 bags. Total stock, 297,000 bags. Previous prices are maintained.

SANTOS, Jan. 19.—The average daily receipts of Coffee are 2,500 bags. The week's sales have been as follows: To Europe, 24,000 bags; to the United States, 3,000 bags. The week's shipments have been 4,000 bags to Europe. Stock on hand, 89,000 bags.

A BIRD DIES FROM SMALL-POX.

A few weeks ago a gentleman of Baltimore wished to obtain a live red-bird, and hearing that one was in the possession of a gentleman in Cumberland, Md., visited the latter and purchased the bird. While the sale was being made the bird's owner, who had recently recovered from an attack of variola, took the bird from its cage, when it pecked at his finger. The purchaser carried the bird to Baltimore, and, as it was a very handsome one, took great pride in it. He was therefore much pained to see it, a few days after reaching its new home, begin to droop as if ill. In a day or two more a rash appeared on its body, displacing the feathers, and the next day its head became swollen and covered with scab, and it died. At a loss to know what these peculiar symptoms meant, the gentleman called in his medical adviser, a prominent physician of Baltimore, who, after examining the dead bird, pronounced that it had died of small-pox.

DEATH FROM POISONOUS GASES.

The St. Michael's (Md.) *Comet* says: "About two weeks ago, Mr. Decker, of Haverstraw, N. Y., brought from Baltimore a load of oyster shells for the wharf at the marine railway at St. Michael's. The particles of oysters remaining on the shells were in a decomposed state, emitting a very noxious and dangerous odor. Mr. Decker ran his boat into Annapolis, which prolonged the trip, and during the trip he had a spell of cholera morbus. In all he was nearly a week aboard the boat, the shells meanwhile becoming more and more obnoxious, so that when St. Michael's harbor was reached there was from the shells a deadly stench. Mr. Decker was taken seriously ill upon his arrival. Efficient medical assistance was rendered him, but he died the same day last."

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK. FRIDAY, JAN. 21, 1876.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—MARRIED IN HASTE.—Mr. Lester Wallack, Miss Ada Dyas.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—PIQUE—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Miss Fanny Davenport.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—ROSE MICHEL—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., John Parselle, Miss Rose Eytinge.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—JULIUS CÆSAR—Mr. Lawrence Barrett, Mr. F. C. Bangs, Mr. E. L. Davenport.

EAGLE THEATRE.—HARLEQUIN: DEMON STATUE, (Pantomime and Transformation).

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—NIMBLE NIP—(Christmas Pantomime.)

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE—CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

COLOSSEUM.—GRAND SPECTACLE DIORAMA of the Prussian Siege of Paris. Afternoon and evening.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE.—NOVELTY AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Tony Pastor.

CHICKERING HALL.—At 3:45 P. M.—LECTURE by Mrs. Anna D. French, M. D.—"Motherhood."

ASSOCIATION HALL.—LECTURE by Rev. P. S. Henson—"The Golden Calf."

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—BURLESQUE, SONGS, and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Birch, Wambold, Backus.

PARISIAN VARIETIES.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES *is at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets. It is open daily, Sundays included, from* 4 *A. M. to* 9 *P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at* 4 *A. M.*

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

There is no doubt whatever that Senator MORTON is calling attention to a very important subject in the Senate—the affairs of Mississippi—but it is perhaps not quite so clear that he intends to deal with it in a strictly impartial spirit. It does not seem sufficient, for instance, to reply to charges against Gov. AMES by quoting from official reports by Gov. AMES himself. The Democrats in Mississippi are very often fire-eaters of the worst type, but some of the men who call themselves Republicans are by no means free from blame. The President evidently took that view not long ago, when he declined to yield to the demands for "military interference." We shall be glad to see Mr. MORTON making a thorough review of all the facts connected with the difficulty in this unfortunate State, and it would clearly be unfair to express any opinion about his speech based on the somewhat fragmentary reports which at present we have before us.

We are led to believe that the Democratic members of the Committee on Banking and Currency will be unanimous for the repeal of the Resumption bill. Yet we are asked to take it for granted that this will be "no step backward" on the road to specie payment—quite the contrary. Mr. PAYNE, of the committee, thinks that contraction must be stopped, and yet specie payment be provided for at the same time—a double-barreled operation which would no doubt be very ingenious, but which we have thus far seen no reason to hope could be carried out successfully. The settlement made last session was well discussed, and trade is gradually accommodating itself to it. We can understand why inflationists and repudiationists should wish to disturb it, but not why professed advocates of "hard money" should attack it. It is to be hoped that the House will adhere to the line which seemed to be definitely marked out in its recent vote on the Holman bill.

The new Commissioner of Public Works, Mr. ALLAN CAMPBELL, was confirmed by the Board of Aldermen yesterday, after some slight opposition on the ground that he "had not defined his position on the question of wages." One Alderman wished Mr. CAMPBELL to pledge himself to pay the laborers $2 a day, but was reminded of a law prohibiting any public officer from exacting such a pledge, under penalty of fine and imprisonment. The opposition was absurd, and came to nothing. The truth is that Mr. CAMPBELL has the reputation of being one of the most efficient practical engineers in the State, and there can be no doubt that the duties of his office will be faithfully performed. A thoroughly competent and independent man at the head of the Public Works Department could render so many services to the public, that we cannot but hope to see many a change for the better in our City under Mr. CAMPBELL's rule.

The author of *Ginx's Baby* has become one of the great nuisances of the age, and he is now rendering himself disagreeable by publishing a "story" which is ten times more mischievous in its nature than the evil habit it is avowedly intended to denounce. A lady writes to us from Orange N. J., complaining of a weekly contemporary for defiling its pages with this pestilent rubbish. Perhaps our correspondent would have done better had she written to the offending journal itself. The success of one book seems fairly to have turned the rather weak head of "Mr. JENKINS, M. P.," and although it may be impossible to suppress him on the other side of the water, we need not have him and his basket of offensive wares thrust under our noses here. The journal of which our correspondent complains very rarely places anything before its readers which is calculated to give the least offense.

Col. THOMAS SCOTT has had a hearing before the House Committee on Pacific Railroads concerning the Texas and Pacific Railroad scheme. The Central Pacific Company, it appears, is opposed to the project unless it can have control of the proposed line when it reaches California. We should say the chances of its reaching that place are not so great as to cause any one much uneasiness. It is suggested that some private arrangement may be made, by which the opposing railroad interest may be induced to withdraw its opposition, and advocate the scheme. This is not unlikely, but there is a third party to the controversy with whom private arrangements cannot be so easily made. The people will have to pay Col. SCOTT his $5,000,000 annually, if Congress should be infatuated enough to give him what he is asking for; and it seems only fair that those who have to pay the piper should be allowed to decide whether they want the music. It would certainly seem that the views of the people have been expressed with sufficient decision against the granting of subsidies by the Government. They have done little good in the past, and the only possible good which the enormous one now asked for could do, would be to set Col. SCOTT on his financial legs. We scarcely think this is worth taxing the people $5,000,000 a year to accomplish.

Senator CHRISTIANCY's bill to regulate trials for polygamy is another attempt to secure non-Mormon juries in such cases. Heretofore, Mormons have denied that they were legally married to more than one woman. BRIGHAM YOUNG has claimed that he has but one wife, the original Mrs. YOUNG, to whom he was wedded nearly forty years ago. The bill introduced yesterday by Senator CHRISTIANCY excludes from the jury box, in trials for polygamy, all persons who have female partners in excess of the lawful number, whether their union has been consummated by ordinary rites or by any other form or ceremony understood by them to create a temporal or spiritual union. This measure may have been suggested by the late impudent and fraudulent petition from Utah for the admission of that Territory as a State. The document in question purported to be signed by nearly twenty-four thousand Mormon women. It bears every evidence of fraud on its face, and it is not likely that it will receive the serious consideration of Congress.

The Assembly did a fair amount of work yesterday, and very sensibly declined to adopt Mr. GRAHAM's peculiar ideas about the bad influence of contract work in prisons on the labor market and "honest working men" in general. It also recommended for a third reading, the Gray Nuns act, without any long debate about the matter; but when the same bill came up in the Senate Mr. STARBUCK seized the opportunity to deliver a long speech, apropos of everything or nothing. If the matter had ended there, or with Mr. WOODIN's pertinent remarks in reply, there would have been nothing to regret except the waste of a couple of valuable hours; but as the bill was progressed to give, as is understood, an opportunity for Mr. JACOBS to share in the debate, the prospect seems good for an indefinite amount of political talk, and consequent interruption of real business, over a bill which everybody is agreed should be passed. If the session is to be a short one, it is very certain there can be no time to spare for diversions of this character.

There is a pretty general agreement of opinion, which is not at all confined to Republicans, that the Tammany Society, or Columbian Order, has long outlived its usefulness, if it ever had any, and that it only exists as a permanent source of political demoralization. The charter of that society cannot be reached by direct legislation, as it was granted long before the fundamental law of the State conferred any power to revise or repeal the charters of corporations. To seek its forfeiture through the courts is a process both tedious and, under existing circumstances, uncertain. The bill which Mr. DORMAN B. EATON has carried to Albany, and which Senator WOODIN will introduce to-day, not only reaches the charter of the Tammany Society, but will prevent in the future any of the gross abuses of corporate privileges by which Tammany has become another name for corruption in politics. The bill makes it a misdemeanor for any incorporated society to use its franchise for purely political and partisan ends. Its provisions are of the most sweeping character, and will prevent any body incorporated under State laws from levying political assessments, appointing delegates to political organizations, exercising political patronage, and the like. It need hardly be said that such an enactment will put an end to the influence of the Tammany Society.

THE TREASURY ACCOUNTS.

But few objections can be made to the tone and temper of the speech in which Senator DAVIS, of West Virginia, sustained his resolution for a committee of inquiry into the discrepancies which he found existing between some of the annual reports of the Treasury Department. The variations in the figures relating to expenditures, revenue, and the condition of the public debt are striking enough to attract the attention of any one who is not furnished with the means of explaining them. The largeness of their amounts and the apparently capricious way in which changes have been made involving many millions of dollars, were calculated to throw doubts upon the business-like method of Treasury book-keeping. Neither Senator DAVIS nor any one else has affected to believe that they suggested anything worse. The total absence during the various discussions of this subject of the slightest reflection upon the integrity of any of the officers of the Treasury is the highest testimony which could be given to the unimpeachable standard of official morality which has been maintained in the financial administration of the National Government. One is tempted to believe that the same political system which places the honest management of Federal finances above the reach of partisan rancor or popular distrust, may also, one day, make us as little prone to doubt the integrity of the financial officer of a city or county as of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The character of Mr. DAVIS' strictures upon the Treasury statements can be best illustrated by the explanations which Mr. BOUTWELL and others were able to make in answer to them. A mistake as to the facts underlies the entire case made out by Mr. DAVIS. He has assumed that because different statements contain different figures in regard to the same items of revenue or expenditure, therefore the books on which these statements are based must have been subject to alterations. On this assumption he makes the real point of his attack: "If the principle be acknowledged as a correct one, that an officer or set of officers can change the books of the Treasury Department, either to increase or decrease them for any cause, even for a single penny, they can do it for tens of millions, as has been the case, and instantly there ceases to be a proper check or safeguard thrown around the funds or records of the Government." But the statement was distinctly made by Mr. BOUTWELL that the books had not, in any instance, been changed, and the moral of the discoveries of Mr. DAVIS is, therefore, deprived of its significance.

For instance, the Treasury report for 1871 makes the expenditures of the War Department for the fiscal year 1862-3 to be some four millions in excess of the figures given in the report of 1869 in regard to the same item. The simple explanation of that discrepancy is that there were, when the report for 1869 was made up, warrants still outstanding for the fiscal year 1862-3 on which there remained unpaid over five millions of dollars. When the report for 1871 was made up, four millions of that amount had been disbursed, and was, of course, charged to the fiscal year to which it belonged. There still remained in 1871 outstanding warrants to the amount of a million and a quarter, and the payment of these would make another addition to the actual war expenditures of 1862-3 whenever a final statement on that subject was prepared. This apparent discrepancy in accounts due to the operation of paid or unpaid warrants is one which runs through several of the charges brought by Mr. DAVIS against the correctness of Treasury reports. The different heads under which the trust funds in possession of the Government have been placed at different times explain some of his other alleged discrepancies.

But perhaps the most remarkable discovery made by the Senator from West Virginia, and one which certainly raises doubts in regard either to his intelligence or his fairness, is the supposed difference of two hundred and forty-eight millions between two different sets of statements of the public debt. Taking the annual amounts of the national debt, from 1862 to 1870, as contained in the report of the Register of the Treasury, Mr. DAVIS compares them with the annual statements of the debt for the same period to be found in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury. Or rather Mr. DAVIS does not confine himself to making comparisons, year by year, between these two authorities and then asking an explanation of the differences between the two sets of statements, but he performs the arithmetical feat of adding together the debt statements for nine consecutive years, and then gravely announcing that he finds a difference of two hundred and forty-eight millions between the aggregate of the Secretary's and that of the Register's report.

When it is remembered that the Register of the Treasury adds to the amount of the public debt all the bonds of a new loan as soon as he has signed them, while the Secretary's statement of the debt only takes account of these bonds when they have been issued, it is obvious enough that the two accounts can never by any possibility agree. When it is further remembered that as soon as bonds have been redeemed they are placed to the credit of the Secretary's statement, while they have to pass through the First Auditor's and the First Controller's office before they can be placed on the books of the Register, the disparities which may exist at any given date between the amount of the debt as given in these two records become still more apparent. The difference may at any one time be as much as twenty or thirty millions of dollars. It would have been quite as reasonable for Mr. DAVIS to have taken the amount of these differences at the end of every month for a single year and announced a total disparity of two hundred and forty-eight millions, as it was to take them at the close of nine successive financial years, and declare the great discovery he had made. As all the charges made are not so obviously nonsensical as this, though they can doubtless be as readily disposed of, the Senate will act wisely in furnishing all the opportunities for investigation which can be desired.

ARISTOCRACY.

Col. THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON has just delivered a lecture upon the aristocracy of wealth. It gave him the opportunity of dealing with the question of aristocracy in general; and he was very decided about it. He is opposed to aristocracy of all kinds, except what he calls an aristocracy in which the humblest born child may rise to a great and glorious career. The lecturer was certainly in earnest. He is known to be opposed to all aristocracy, even that of the superior races. And he has the courage of his convictions. He derives his military title from his command of a regiment of negroes during the war of secession, concerning which he afterward wrote a very pleasant book. His opinions are to be received with respect, both for the ability and for the consistency of the man who utters them. With most of what he said there will be general agreement in this country, and not only so, but, Russia, Germany, and Spain excepted, in all the civilized world besides. For example, who in England or in France would dissent from his preference—the expression of which he makes the culmination of his lecture—for an aristocracy, as he calls it, in which the highest position is attainable by the humblest person? Who in either of those countries would openly advocate the closing of any career to a man because he was born poor and lowly? And the fact is that careers are not so closed, and that the highest positions are not only attainable, but have been attained by men of the humblest birth in England, which still preserves the aristocratic forms that France has legally laid aside. The Archbishopric of Canterbury and the Lord Chancellorship, which give those who hold them not only the greatest power, but the highest position below sovereignty, have been filled by men of the lowest origin; and it is not many years since the son of a barber took precedence in England of all except the royal family.

The question, however, arises, What is aristocracy? and it will be found, we think, that an answer to it is not very easily to be agreed upon. Its primary meaning is the rule of the best, in which sense of the word no person of sound mind would make much objection to the thing. But, then, we ask, who are the best? Here we are all abroad; an answer is hopeless; the world has been seeking it for ages, but in vain. Col. HIGGINSON says, and no one will dissent from him, that the highest aristocracy is that of wisdom, virtue, integrity, and culture. But how is that aristocracy attainable, and who is to decide upon the wisdom, the virtue, the integrity, and the culture of those who are to be awarded a superior position? It is in deciding that question, as events have presented it, that most of the wars and of the political struggles known to history have taken place. As to deciding such a question by public meeting, or by dropping ballots in a box, we might as well attempt to square the circle by the same means. All that we can do in that way is to choose the men who, under all the circumstances, we think most likely to carry into effect the best views, and those are for each one of us—our own. This is the government "of the people, for the people, and by the people," or a near approach to it; but it is not in any sense a government of the best or by the best. That can be found only in Utopia.

Aristocracy, however, has its social as well as its political side; and owing to the democratic spirit of our fundamental laws, it is the social aspect of aristocracy that we are in the habit of considering. What we generally mean by it is social position, social influence, a recognized, although not legal, right to a certain consideration and deference. What are the claims to this? Col. HIGGINSON scoffs at those of birth—"the aristocracy of the grandfather," as he calls it; he treats that of wealth with no less contempt, and he seems to have little respect except for that of intellect, and of intellect as shown by writing and by speech-making. According to him, the names of the six richest men in New-York may not be known beyond the City limits, but the young man who makes a stirring speech, or the young girl who writes a thrilling story, wakes up to fame. In a certain sense this is true. But does not our literary Colonel mistake notoriety (not in a bad sense) for fame? And does he not overrate the value of such notoriety? The mere fact of making a good speech or writing a good story does not make man or woman desirable as a companion; far less does it give position, influence, consideration. It may be done, and it has been done, by persons vile in conduct and boorish in behavior; and it not unfrequently is done by persons who, although neither vile nor boorish, are yet so unstable, so characterless, so "loose in the handle," that although they are liked in a certain way, they never attain position or influence. Now, wealth is rarely acquired without stability of character, and it therefore gives, and should give, its possessor a certain claim to consideration and to influence. Mammon worship is a very mean kind of religion, but respect for the sagacity and the stability which acquires a large fortune by honorable means is not mammon worship—although it may possibly degenerate into that condition. There is one claim to consideration which cannot be denied, and that is culture. Not merely the culture which is the result of the study of books, but the culture of the whole man, intellectually, morally, socially, and physically. Persons thus cultivated have a claim which no society denies. And this culture is very apt to come with what Col. HIGGINSON calls the aristocracy of the grandfather. While all careers are open, and all men equal before the law, this sort of social aristocracy cannot give reasonable offense to the most thorough-going democrat.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

The two Houses of Congress now convened at Washington are supposed to be the embodiment of the concentrated legislative wisdom of the country. From the position of the individuals composing these assemblages, certain obvious presumptions arise in regard to their previous studies and present attainments. To speak of only two points in this relation, the natural inference from the circumstance of a man being a member of the national legislature would be that he had devoted a great deal of time and labor to a knowledge of history and an acquaintance with the principles of political economy. But it is evident that in the case of a large part of the Forty-fourth Congress this inference is not borne out by facts. It is perhaps not too much to say that in regard to the greater portion of the members it would sound, even to their best friends, a good deal more like a satire than a compliment to speak of their extended and thorough familiarity with either of these topics. Respecting many of them, indeed, it may reasonably be doubted whether they ever on any occasion took up a history or a work on political economy with a view of better qualifying themselves for their legislative position. It is plain, at all events, that if they did so, they profited remarkably little by the operation.

We have no disposition to deny that a man may be an exceedingly useful member of Congress although he has done but little of the kind of reading to which we have referred. A great variety of talent and information is needed in the forming of our national laws. There are few situations in which positive qualities of value can so often furnish an offset to great defects as the membership of a deliberative body. But it still remains true that a knowledge of what has been done in other times and countries, and an acquaintance with the writings of men who reflected long and patiently on problems pertaining to the material prosperity of great communities, are qualifications in which there is a marked and increasing deficiency in our national legislature. To an individual engaged in any occupation, the experience of other persons in the same employment is usually of great value; and on a similar principle it is highly profitable for a nation to study carefully the experience of other nations. There is a notion entertained by some people that our circumstances and form of government in this country are so different from those of other lands that we can learn but little from the latter in regard to the conduct of public affairs. So absurd an idea would be unworthy of serious notice were there not reason to apprehend that it is one of no inconsiderable prevalence and influence. That in regard to some points it contains a certain degree of truth cannot be disputed. But it most assuredly does not follow from our circumstances being in many important respects unlike those which have ever existed elsewhere, that in reference to the objects to be aimed at in our legislation we we have nothing in common with other countries. And here it may be remarked that there is often in regard to nations as well as individuals quite as much to be learned from instances of failure as from examples of success. The causes that prevent one man from making any money in his business are sometimes fully as well worth ascertaining as those which enable another to accumulate a fortune, and this principle applies with, if possible, increased force to national affairs.

But even if it were true that a familiarity with the history of other countries would be of little use to a Congressman, it surely could not be pretended that this is the case in regard to our own history. We exceedingly dislike to think that in the latter respect there is any great deficiency among our national legislators. With some of them there is not any such defect. But many, on the other hand, show a want of information in regard to the records of past events in our own land which reflects no credit upon themselves or their constituents. Most of them, indeed, have a string of distinguished names and of words and phrases indicative of prominent occurrences at their tongue's end. But when we look for any real understanding of the succession of events in American history from the first settlement of the country, there are not only few signs of it in Congressional speeches, but some unmistakable indications that in the case of many of the orators it has no existence. Unhappily this want of substantial knowledge of our national history is not confined to the men who are sent to Washington. It is a defect which is sadly apparent in a good many places besides our Congressional halls.

It undoubtedly would not be desirable to have Congress filled up with a set of historical pedants or prosy discoursers on political economy. But it is not necessary to go to this extreme in order to avoid the evil under consideration. At any rate, we are, just now, in no danger of such a reaction. The drift of affairs at present is toward less and less of the kind of attainments to which we refer. It would conduce, in an eminent degree, to the prosperity and welfare of the country if the people should seriously and attentively reflect upon the question of how they can most effectively check this tendency.

INFERNAL MACHINES AT SEA.

Foreign journals continue to be very largely occupied with printing the details of the Bremerhaven plot. Enough has been brought to light to prove that something like a systematic trade has been growing up in the destruction of vessels at sea by means of infernal machines. It is also clear that THOMASSEN must have had confederates, and that he may have succeeded in previous attempts made upon vessels engaged in the carrying trade. A correspondent of the London *Times*, signing himself "War Hawk," ought to be a very good witness in any inquiry set on foot to discover the confederates of THOMASSEN. Certainly, the statements made by him suggest a minuteness of information which ought to furnish clues for the smart detectives of Great Britain. This writer says that there was a conspiracy to ship from one of the French ports on the Mediterranean a quantity of highly insured but worthless freight, by one of the Messageries Maritimes Company's steamers. The shipment was to include a chest in which the infernal machine was concealed, and the arrangements were so perfect that the ship would have been blown to atoms at the appointed time, and none on board would have ever been heard of, unless it should happen that a vessel should be near enough at the time of the explosion to pick up a survivor, in case there were any. This plot is explained at some length by "War Hawk," who even goes into the details of the construction of the machine, minutely explaining how it was planned. We are left to infer that, though the plot existed three years ago, it was not then executed, so far as the French steamers were concerned, and that its present revival led to the explosion at Bremerhaven.

Basing conjectures on the description of THOMASSEN's machine, as given by the maker, and "War Hawk's" account of the apparatus designed to wreck the French steamers, some very ingenious theories of the immediate cause of the Bremerhaven explosion have been constructed. It does not, however, seem worth while to inquire whether the machinery in THOMASSEN's box was disarranged, or whether the weather had affected the explosive compound inside of it so that it went off when the case was tumbled on the pier. A searching and very extended inquiry into the horrible business so confidently referred to by the *Times* correspondents is certainly of the first importance, both in the interests of humanity and of commerce.

"There be land-rats and water-rats," says *Shylock*, and if we are to believe the stories poured into the English newspapers since the affair of THOMASSEN, we shall be horrified to find how science has been pressed into plans of wholesale destruction at sea. Particular descriptions are given of two varieties of "rats," as they are called, designed for sinking ships without detection. The "wooden rat" is said to be a box filled with automatic machinery, and in which an auger is worked through the bottom of a ship, against which the machine is laid, below the cargo. The "iron rat" is described as a machine containing a boring tool, worked by the motion of the ship, and dropping a powerful acid in the channel cut by the tool. Both of these "water-rats" are designed to scuttle the ship, but give the crew time to escape, very much as that work was accomplished on the ship whose sinking was made a leading incident in one of CHARLES READE's novels. Models of these inventions do exist, whether they have been used or not, and it is likely that certain apparently inexplicable founderings at sea may have been caused by them, for the sake of obtaining fraudulent insurance. Then there are "coal shells," as they are called—a variety of infernal machine which seems to have been openly offered to certain Welsh coal shippers. This is a metal case filled with explosives or combustibles, and covered with a rough enamel which gives it the appearance of a lump of coal. Mixed with a cargo of coal, and warmed by the natural heat of the ship's hold, several of these would start an unquenchable fire. Or, thrown into a furnace from a coal-bunker, one of them would blow up a ship, or do it an immense damage. It is quite possible that persons who have ascribed the frequent burnings of coal ships from Wales, passing through the tropics, to spontaneous combustion, may now be somewhat shaken in their opinions. The use of these shells seems to have been so aimless that one is puzzled to account for their existence. If a Cardiff coal shipper were offered "an unlimited quantity," as it is averred was the case, he might very well ask, with amazement, what possible use he could make of them. In some way, all these infernal machines are designed to make money by frauds on insurance companies. That the conspirators should coolly add murder to their intended crimes is the alarming feature of the whole shocking business.

THE NEW APPORTIONMENT IN SENATE DISTRICTS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The constitutional provisions as to the periodical rearrangement of Senate districts are brief and simple. They are that there shall be thirty-two districts; that a census shall be taken in 1855 and every ten years thereafter; that at the succeeding legislative session the districts shall be so altered that each "district shall contain as nearly as may be an equal number of inhabitants, excluding aliens and persons of color not taxed;" that each shall "consist of contiguous territory," and that no county shall be divided except it "shall be equitably entitled to two or more Senators." Practically, then, three points are to be observed in the formation of the districts:

1. They are to contain as nearly as possible an equal voting population.
2. They must consist of contiguous territory.
3. No county can be divided unless it is large enough to form at least two districts.

The first of these is well understood, and is based on the fundamental principles of republican government. It is the voting population, and not others, who are entitled to representation. By the second provision, homogeneous districts are obtained, and the worst instances of gerrymandering prevented. It, of course, specially affects the grouping of what we may call the "corner" counties. Thus Suffolk must be joined to Queens, as it is contiguous to no other. Richmond must go with Kings or New-York, as it is contiguous only to them. Clinton adjoins only Franklin or Essex. Chautauqua can only be connected with Erie or Cattaraugus. The other counties have so many neighbors that they can be grouped in almost any direction. The third provision particularly affects counties like Erie, which contain more than enough population for one district, and not enough for two. In this case the Constitution prevents a part of the county being taken away to form part of another district. It also forbids the dismemberment of smaller counties in the apportionment.

Bearing these three points in mind, the first question in arranging the districts is the average population to which they must as nearly as possible approximate. The total population of the State by the new census is 4,705,208. There being thirty-two districts, the average population for each is 147,037. This is to be modified by the number of aliens, so as to conform to the voting population. The difference in this respect in various sections of the State is quite remarkable. For example, in Kings County there is but 1 voter in 4.43 of population; in New-York, 1 in 4.52, and in Erie the ratio is still less. If we look at the central counties, like Chenango, Cortland, Greene, Madison, Otsego, Schoharie, Schuyler, Tompkins, &c., we find the ratio of voters much larger. Thus, in Tompkins it is 1 to 3.48, and in Otsego and Chenango, 1 to 3.44. In other words, 344 of total population in Chenango contains as many voters as 452 in New-York.

Equitably, this should again be modified by recollecting that the apportionment is to last ten years, and that certain counties, like Westchester and Queens, for example, are growing at a rate which far outstrips their more conservative sisters.

Of course, it is impossible to make an apportionment where each district shall contain precisely the same voting population, when the district must be composed of adjoining counties. Any one trying will soon find that just where you want a little county of 20,000 or 25,000 people, in order to make up an even district, there will be one of 50,000 or 60,000 which is very awkward to place. I have prepared the following table with much care, and submit it as perhaps the best that can be done toward perfect equality:

Districts.	
No. 1—Queens and Suffolk	136,000
Nos. 2, 3, and 4—Kings and Richmond	544,000
Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11—New-York	1,046,000
No. 12—Westchester and Putnam	116,000
No. 13—Rockland, Orange, and Sullivan	147,000
No. 14—Dutchess and Columbia	123,000
No. 15—Renssalaer and Washington	153,000
No. 16—Albany	147,000
No. 17—Ulster, Greene, and Schoharie	153,000
No. 18—Saratoga, Montgomery, Fulton, Hamilton, and Schenectady	156,000
No. 19—Clinton, Essex, Warren, and Franklin	139,000
No. 20—St. Lawrence and Jefferson	149,000
No. 21—Oneida and Lewis	143,000
No. 22—Herkimer, Otsego, and Delaware	133,000
No. 23—Onondaga and Cortland	137,000
No. 24—Oswego and Madison	121,000
No. 25—Chenango, Broome, and Tioga	119,000
No. 26—Cayuga, Tompkins, and Chemung	135,000
No. 27—Ontario, Seneca, Yates, and Wayne	149,000
No. 28—Schuyler, Steuben, and Allegany	134,000
No. 29—Monroe	134,000
No. 30—Niagara, Orleans, Genessee, and Livingston	152,000
No. 31—Erie	191,000
No. 32—Chatauqua, Cattaraugus, and Wyoming	143,000

Yours, obediently, R. S.

GEN. BOYNTON CORRECTED.

THE THIRD DIVISION CAVALRY AND GEN. KILPATRICK'S RELATION TO IT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Gen. Boynton's review of Gen. Kilpatrick's war sketches contains a slander upon the Third Division Cavalry Corps, Army of the Potomac, which should be corrected. In his article in last Saturday's TIMES he goes out of his way to say that Gen. J. H. Wilson * * * "was ordered to relieve Gen. Kilpatrick from the command of a division which had been allowed to run down badly," implying that Kilpatrick had let his division run down and Wilson was selected to restore its morale. Gen. Boynton's statement is made at the expense of the officers and men whom Gen. Kilpatrick commanded. I do not know that any want of harmony ever existed between Gen. Kilpatrick and his subordinate commanders, but I do know that they acted together at all times as if there was the most perfect confidence between them; and I do further know that no division commander ever had two more brilliant Brigadier Generals under his command than Gens. Henry E. Davies and George A. Custer, who respectively commanded the First and Second Brigades of the Third Cavalry Division during Gen. Kilpatrick's administration of its affairs. These three Generals remained together until the Spring of 1864, when Gen. Grant was preparing to cross the Rapidan. The division had rested and drilled most of the Winter, excepting when it made the famous raid to Richmond under the especial patronage of Secretary Stanton, which raid commenced the 28th of February, and ended in easy marches from Yorktown, via the lower Rappahannock, back to the Army of the Potomac, some two weeks later—men and horses in fine condition. Gen. Custer did not go upon this expedition, his place being supplied by detachments from the other divisions. There was, therefore, no reason whatever for the division to be "badly run down," and it was never in finer condition than when Kilpatrick was relieved from its command and sent to the West. Gen. Davis transferred to a brigade in the Second Division, and Gen. Custer transferred with his brigade to the First Division—all these changes being made, as we understood it, to make way for the newly appointed Brig. Gen. Wilson to have a division. In place of Custer's Michigan brigade we got Col. Chapman's brigade from the First Division. We understood that Chapman's men did not like the change. As to the First Brigade, between Gen. Wilson's unfamiliarity with cavalry and an inferior temporary commander, it was in a fair way to be run down, when Col. John B. McIntosh opportunely came to its command. By this officer's splendid abilities and force of character the morale was restored, and both brigades rendered handsome service under Gen. Wilson's command; but it is nevertheless true that Gen. Wilson gained his experience of cavalry and became a successful cavalry leader after the command of the Third Cavalry Division had been conferred upon him. He did not work up with the cavalry, as did most of the other Generals of the corps, but had his honors thrust upon him almost from the date of his promotion from a Lieutenant Colonel on the staff of Gen. Grant to be a Brigadier General of Volunteers. Gen. Boynton can make no capital against Gen. Kilpatrick from this quarter. W. B. M.

NEWTON, N. J., Wednesday, Jan. 19, 1876.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

The Democrats of the Kentucky Legislature had an uncommonly bitter wrangle before they nominated a United States Senator. Charges of attempts at bribery are unhesitatingly and openly made.

The Petersburg (Va.) *Index* longs for the brain and the voice of some real statesman to silence all the jarring and contentious cries, and to direct the labors and aspirations of all the people toward some high goal of common pride and interest.

The chances are that the vote on the new Constitution in Texas will be very close, if the proposed instrument is not defeated. There are many Democrats who opposed it; the Democratic State Convention refused to indorse it, and the Republican State Convention repudiated and condemned it.

The Indianapolis *Journal* again urges Senator Morton for the Presidency. It insists that he is the best and greatest living representative of Republican principles, and asserts that he can carry Indiana against any Democrat, and is the only man who can carry that State for the Presidency against Gov. Hendricks.

The New-Hampshire Republicans have a letter written by a Democrat of that State in March, 1873, which says: "This Congressional district can be carried for Bell, and I am positive that will insure the election of Weston. But it will take $3,000 to $5,000 well applied."

The Rockport (Ind.) *Democrat* calls upon the Democracy to hunt up a new man for the Presidency—"some modest unassuming man" like Polk or Pierce. "By all means," it says, "let us have the old familiar cry of 'Who is James K. Polk,' typified by the name of some other good Democrat, enlightened statesman, and Christian gentleman."

Parson Brownlow says that Ben. Hill's speech reminds him of the story of a Chinaman, who, being caught stealing a rope and kicked all around the square by the indignant owner, turned around blandly with the stolen property in hand and exclaimed, "You no likee lend 'um." Had the North supposed, he continues, that he and his friends were only leaving the Union for love of it and carrying off the Constitution to save and protect it, they might have "likee to lend 'um" and pursued a different course.

AMUSEMENTS.

GENERAL MENTION.

It is rumored that the Wachtel opera troupe has been disbanded.

An amateur dramatic entertainment in aid of the Columbia College Boat-house Fund occurs at the Academy of Music, to-night.

The final public rehearsal preliminary to to-morrow night's Philharmonic concert, may be attended at the Academy of Music, this afternoon.

The Liederkranz Society will give a concert at their club-house, to-morrow evening. Misses Hoffmann and Lehman, and Messrs. Bischoff, [illegible], and White are to be the soloists.

The Beethoven programme interpreted at Mr. Thomas' public rehearsal, at Steinway Hall, yesterday afternoon, attracted an audience that filled the house to overflowing. The concert occurs to-morrow night.

CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

THE DOMINION BOARD OF TRADE—AN IMPORTANT RESOLUTION UNDER DISCUSSION.

OTTAWA, Jan. 20.—The Dominion Board of Trade resumed their sitting this morning. A resolution was passed urging the Government to pass an act to clearly define the respective rights and liabilities of common carriers by land and water, as well as what constitutes the delivery of goods by vessels arriving in the ports of the Dominion. Adam Brown, of Hamilton, moved, and Moses Staunton, of Toronto, seconded, resolutions to the effect that the depressed condition of the manufacturing industries of the Dominion calls imperatively for such legislation as will afford protection to capital already invested in manufactures, encourage further investment, and afford employment to people in the workshops of Canada; that while recognizing that the depression referred to may, to some extent, be due to over production, it is, in the opinion of this board, mainly owing to the competition of American manufacturers, who make Canada a "slaughter" market for surplus productions; that there is no reasonable ground for anticipating that this system of unfair and unequal competition will, without Canadian legislation to meet it, be lessened in the future, but on the contrary, this board is of opinion that the gradual recovery among the people of the United States from the effects of civil war, promises to increase it in intensity in the future; that in the opinion of this board the true and patriotic policy for the Canadian Government would be to adopt a thoroughly national commercial policy, and with that view in the readjustment of the tariff reciprocal duty with the United States should be adopted; that the Executive Committee be requested to memorialize Parliament in the sense of these resolutions, and, further, that the products of the soil, the forest and mines, and the manufactures thereof be considered. Mr. Brown held that protection was the true policy of a country building up its manufacturing industries. To make a country great there must be population to consume the products of the soil. Messrs. Staunton and Elliott, of Toronto, spoke in favor of protection, and Pennock, of Ottawa, and Everett, of Fredericton, on the side of free-trade, when the debate was adjourned.

THE ALASKA SEAL FISHERIES.

DOCUMENTS SUBMITTED BY THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT ON THE SUBJECT OF AFFAIRS IN ALASKA.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day sent a large mass of documents to the House of Representatives on the subject of Alaska affairs, including the report of J. S. Moore, a special Treasury agent, who, speaking of the lease of the Alaska Commercial Company as being lucrative, says that they supply eighty per cent. of the furs of all the seals killed in the world, thus virtually having a monopoly, and that fashion has raised the price of the furs 100 per cent. within the past four years.

Speaking of the charge that spirituous liquors have been illegally shipped to Alaska for the use of the Indians, the Collector of the Port of San Francisco says that such traffic can be prevented only by the Treasury officers in that Territory. No breech-loading rifles or other breech-loading arms nor ammunition have been shipped to Alaska by the Alaska Commercial Company since the issuance of the Executive order in July last. The total number of arms shipped to Alaska during the last four years was 261. Assistant Treasury Agent Falconer says, in a communication written last Fall, from various observations, that the number of rookeries has increased at least one-third over that of any year since 1870. The young seals from one year old and up to four years of age, have increased over one-half. He is of the opinion that should this continue 5,000 additional seals could be taken annually without detriment to the [illegible]. As regards the old bulls, there seems to be [illegible] falling off, which can be accounted for [illegible] owing to the yearly increase of [illegible]

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE LONDON TIMES ON SENATOR SHERMAN'S MONEY UNIT SCHEME—FAILURES.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The *Times* this morning has an article in its financial department on the proposition of Mr. Sherman, recently introduced in the United States Senate, for a common unit for money and accounts for the United States and Great Britain. The writer says the idea so far as it has been considered finds no favor here. It might suit the Americans, as most of their gold is locked up in some treasuries, while the English sovereign circulates in millions throughout the world. It is believed that the disturbance arising from such a change would be indescribable, particularly in the absence of specie payments in America.

The liabilities of Joseph Gaury & Co., whose failure was announced yesterday, are not so heavy as at first reported. They will not exceed £50,000 sterling.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 20.—The liabilities of Messrs. Samuel Radford & Son, the grain merchants, whose failure was announced yesterday, are about £136,000, and their assets £154,000. Their creditors took acceptances in full, payable in three, six, and nine months.

FRANCE.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE PERMANENT COMMITTEE OF THE ASSEMBLY—DEATH OF A LIFE SENATOR-ELECT—THE ELECTION RETURNS.

VERSAILLES, Jan. 20.—At the sitting of the Permanent Committee of the Assembly today the Left complained that the Prefects were influencing the elections. M. Buffet refused to discuss the subject, alleging that he did not desire to anticipate the debate on the verification of the elections in the new Assembly. He only admitted the Committee's right to summon the present Assembly if it saw fit. He maintained the legality of his instructions to the press, which were to the effect that the licenses of newspaper dealers may be revoked in case legal regulations were not complied with. If the Left disapproved they could appeal to the tribunals. The Left protested against the Minister's course, and the matter was then dropped. M. Buffet likewise refused to make any explanation in regard to the suppression of the banquet to M. Gambetta at Marseilles, or to take notice of the reports that the Government favored a Bonapartist candidate in the Department of the Gironde.

PARIS, Jan. 20.—M. Gambetta has arrived here. M. De la Rochette, Legitimist, who was elected Senator for life by the Assembly, is dead.

The returns from the Departments of Loire et Meuse, Eure, Charente, Manche, Cher, Calvados, and Pyrénées-Orientales show Conservative majorities in the election for Senatorial delegates. In the Departments of Var, Côte d'Or, Tarn, Marne, and Jura the results are doubtful.

GAMBETTA'S COMPLAINT AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* reports that M. Gambetta, privately receiving a deputation at Aix, complained that he was debarred of a most elementary right, that of addressing the electors on the eve of an election. He added: "Doubtless the public condemns the Government's policy; but the certainty of the Government's overthrow does not console me for the humiliation of thinking that such official outrages are possible only in France."

GERMANY.

THE BAVARIAN CHAMBER—AN AMERICAN BARK TRANSFERRED TO THE GERMAN FLAG.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The *Pall Mall Gazette's* special Berlin telegram says it is stated on apparently good authority that the Bavarian Chamber will be dissolved, as the only means of removing the dead-lock.

GIBRALTAR, Jan. 20.—The American bark Josephine Martin has been rechristened the "Antonia Canepa." She cleared from this place on the 8th of January, under the German flag, for New-York. The bark was last from Girgenti Sept. 21, for Boston, Mass. She arrived at Gibraltar Oct. 9, leaky, where she discharged her cargo, and was sold soon afterward at auction for $7,000.

THE TURKISH PROVINCES.

MONTENEGRO AND TURKISH TROOPS ON HER FRONTIER—A PROTEST.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The *Times* this morning publishes a letter from Vienna, containing the following details in regard to matters in the northern provinces of Turkey. In consequence of the Turkish operations on the Montenegrin frontier, the Prince of Montenegro summoned a war council of Senators and military officers, which resolved that if the concentration of the Turkish forces on the frontier is to take such proportions as to really carry into effect the reported plan of blockading Montenegro on that side, it will be considered a *casus belli*, and the Prince should summon all Montenegrins liable to duty and march into Herzegovina; that in the meantime Montenegro will keep an expectant attitude and not disturb the peace if the Turkish operations develop nothing more serious than the present situation. This resolution, it seems, was chiefly taken for its moral effect on the Sublime Porte and the Montenegrins. The latter are highly dissatisfied with what they consider the undecided and timid policy of the Prince.

VIENNA, Jan. 20.—The Montenegrin Minister of War has returned to Cettinje.

THE AUSTRIAN LEADERS OF THE INSURGENTS—AUSTRIA PREPARING TO MOVE TROOPS.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—A special dispatch from Vienna to the *Standard* reports that the Ljubobratich has issued a proclamation resigning the leadership of the Herzegovinian insurgents. He says his continuance in the chief command would lead to irremediable disputes. He advises the insurgents to persevere until the Turks are expelled from the province. The *Deutsche Zeitung* reports that Hubmayer, the leader of the insurrection in North-west Bosnia, has been murdered by a supposed agent of the Servian Government. Ljubobratich and Hubmayer are both Austrians. The present leaders of the insurgents are Montenegrins, and it is said they were appointed by their Prince.

A report is current that the railway officials in Croatia have received notice to prepare for the transportation of troops.

A Hungarian journal states that preparations are making at Eszek, a fortified town on the River Drave, for a garrison of 80,000 men.

REPLY OF GREAT BRITAIN TO THE AUSTRIAN NOTE.

PARIS, Jan. 21.—*Le Temps* says: According to private information from London, England adheres to the Austrian note on the following conditions: Maintenance of the integrity of the Ottoman Empire; recognition of the Sultan's independence; the submission of the proposed reforms to the Sultan as simple observations and friendly counsels, each power presenting the note separately, and pressure to be exercised on the insurgents and on Servia and Montenegro as soon as the Sultan shows readiness to adopt the reforms. Austria, with the assent and in the name and interest of the Sultan, might be asked to assist in quelling the insurrection if the Turkish forces are insufficient.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The Russian Telegraphic agency reports that the powers are very much satisfied with England's reply to the Austrian note. The points whereon England reserves judgment are considered unimportant.

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

A BERLIN DISPATCH ON THE AMERICAN NOTE —A SEMI-OFFICIAL VIEW IN MADRID.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—A Reuter telegram from Berlin says: "No Spanish circular note has been received here replying to the American circular concerning Cuba. So far the various powers have made no representations to Spain. The American circular did not contain any declarations liable to affect the friendly relations between Spain and the United States. Its mere acknowledgment by the European powers would not induce the United States to take further steps; consequently it is not expected that the incident will lead to any complications."

MADRID, Jan. 20.—With reference to the statement made by Secretary Fish before the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the American House of Representatives, respecting negotiations between Spain and the United States, it is semi-officially pointed out that the Washington Government not having yet replied to the Spanish note of the 15th of November, 1875, nor having officially communicated at Madrid the contents of the American circular note to the European powers, all reports of a favorable reply from Spain may be regarded as destitute of foundation.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY AND CUBA.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The Anti-Slavery Society yesterday presented a memorial to Lord Derby, Minister of Foreign Affairs, on the subject of the American circular note. They remind him that in June last he said the British Government sympathized with the object of their proposal that England should endeavor, in conjunction with the United States, to obtain a settlement of the Cuban difficulty by friendly mediation. They now earnestly recommend the question in its present critical aspect to his management. Lord Derby replied that the Government would give the question the attention its importance deserved.

SPAIN.

RELIEF OF OYARZUN—GEN. CAMPOS' ARMY MOVING IN NAVARRE.

SAN SEBASTIAN, Jan. 20.—The Alfonsists have thrown supplies of provisions and ammunition into Oyarzun, in the face of a heavy fire from the Carlist batteries.

MADRID, Jan. 20.—Gen. Martinez Campos' Army has commenced moving against the Carlists in Navarre.

INDIA.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AT LAHORE.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 20.—His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, arrived at Lahore to-day.

LAST HOURS OF THE CONFEDERACY.

LECTURE BY GEN. GEORGE H. SHARPE AT THE HARLEM CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

Gen. George H. Sharpe lectured last evening at the Harlem Congregational Church, at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street and Second avenue, upon "The Last Hours of the Confederacy." The lecturer began by describing the difficulty with which the secret service was established within the rebel lines. It was not, said he, until the last year of the war that our forces in this respect were placed on a footing with those opposed to them. The enemy were largely furnished with information by the Black Horse Cavalry, Prince William Cavalry, and other scouting commands. In 1863 the Bureau of Military Intelligence was formed, but it was not until 1865 that the inside of the Confederacy was laid bare to our authorities. The Union agents who kept us "posted" during those days, were of various classes. Many of them had been non-commissioned officers of the Army before the war, and it was curious that while hundreds of Army officers had turned traitors, not a single non-commissioned officer or private could be found who would desert the old flag. The General related an adventure of his own in connection with one of these agents—a non-commissioned Army officer—through whose agency the Union commanders were placed in possession of much important news. He also spoke in high terms of "the lady of College Hill," the present Postmistress of Richmond, who did so much for our sick and wounded soliders in Libby Prison. The rebel newspapers were all kept on file at head-quarters, in 1864–5, and from them much intelligence of moment was gleaned. Several instances were cited in which casual correspondence from rebel officers and men, printed in their journals conveyed valuable information to our side. Throughout the last years of the war, a roster of the strength of the rebel Army of Northern Virginia was kept at the Union head-quarters, and there was not a regiment, Brigade, or division of the Confederate forces whose position and numbers were not known to us through the various avenues of information, and described. Our side, on the contrary, were not very careful, and Sherman has since ascribed the defeat of one of his most important movements to information carelessly conveyed through the columns of a New-York newspaper. As the war continued, the signs of the approaching collapse of the Confederacy increased. The engineers, artisans, and others, whom our troops encountered in their advance, confessed that the material resources of the country were almost gone. When a railroad gave out, the only way in which the rebels could repair it was by tearing up another road to furnish the iron, ties, and rolling stock required for the former. One of the most painful features of our triumph was the discovery of how many times we had been on the brink of success without knowing it. One of these instances occurred at the fierce and sanguinary battle of Cold Harbor. The General commanding always maintained that we should have continued the contest even at a further loss of thousands, and if we had only known then, as we know now, that their Army was practically destitute of ammunition when we withdrew, how much subsequent slaughter and expense would have been saved. The stories of the recovery of Dahlgren's body and the funeral of poor old Toppins, one of the persecuted Unionists of Richmond, were told with excellent effect, and received with hearty applause. The speaker gave a graphic description of the final operations around Richmond, the attempt of Lee to break through the Union lines at Fort Steadman, and the final pursuit and capture of the famous Army of Northern Virginia, the scene of the surrender in the little farm-house at Appomattox, the characteristic modesty and good nature of Grant, and the dignified bearing of Lee, was pictured with truthfulness. The orator concluded with an eloquent tribute to the Army of the Potomac, the breastplate of the nation, which had stood through all the trials and struggles of the war, the Army which was often complained of for not moving enough, but never for not dying enough, and whose heroic labors were finally crowned by the surrender of the bravest and most successful of the Confederate forces—the Army of Northern Virginia.

PRESENTATION TO A BRAVE OFFICER.

Officer Charles H. McKenzie, of the Thirty-second Precinct, has on many occasions distinguished himself as a good and efficient public officer. On July 16, 1874, he attempted to arrest three burglars, but after a terrible contest he was overpowered and left senseless, while the burglars escaped. Last evening many of the principal residents of the precinct met at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street and Tenth avenue, to present to Officer McKenzie a gold medal, as a token of their appreciation of his services. Mr. B. W. Voorhes presided and the presentation was made by Mr. John McMillen. The medal bore the inscription: "Presented to Officer Charles H. McKenzie, of the Thirty-second Precinct, for his courageous conduct displayed July 16, 1874."

A series of resolutions handsomely engrossed were also presented to Officer McKenzie expressing appreciation of his vigilance, fidelity, and courage, and recommending him to the favorable consideration of the Police Commissioners. Officer McKenzie responded in a long address, thanking his friends for the honor which they had done him. He was one of the famous 600 at Balaklava and served under Havelock at the relief of Lucknow. After being discharged from the British Army, and receiving several medals for brave service, among which was one received at the hands of the Queen, McKenzie came to this country at the breaking out of the war and did good service in our Navy, for which he also has a medal.

UNION LEAGUE RECEPTION.

A BRILLIANT EVENING ASSEMBLY.

THE LADIES' ANNUAL RECEPTION — THE FLORAL DECORATIONS IN CLUB-HOUSE AND THEATRE—THE GUESTS IN ATTENDANCE.

The ladies' annual reception of the Union League Club was held at the club-house, at Madison avenue and Twenty-sixth street, last night, and was a brilliant and successful affair, attended as it was by the intelligence, wealth, and beauty of the Metropolis. The parlors, saloons, and theatre of the club never appeared to greater advantage, being crowded by distinguished men and accomplished women, and ornamented with rare flowers in profusion. The attention of the guests was fairly divided between pleasing social intercourse, promenading the saloons and vestibules, dancing in the theatre, inspecting and admiring the magnificent display of paintings in the art gallery, and in listening to the exquisite music of the orchestra under control of Adolph Bernstein. The mantels of the parlors were freighted with floral exotics, while the chandeliers and all other pendant ornaments and objects were festooned with sprays of evergreens and blossoms. The decoration of the proscenium and stage of the theatre was strikingly effective. The proscenium arch was draped with heavy curtains of scarlet and blue, looped back with golden fringes and tassels and spangled with gilded stars. The front of the stage was almost buried beneath a miniature forest of living plants and flowering shrubs, most of them in full bloom.

The guests began to arrive about 10 o'clock, and after an hour spent in social conversation, dancing was begun in the theatre, the orchestra being half concealed in the bower of foliage on the stage.

The following gentlemen composed the Floor Committee: Frederick C. Richardson, Louis C. Lewis, C. B. Mitchell, M. C. Lefferts, Henry T. Sloane, C. Baldwin Fosdick, James M. Bailey, S. Frank Stanton, Daniel Lord, Jr., W. G. Dominick, Henry C. Howell, Arthur F. Rees, Warren E. Greenleaf, David Milliken, Jr., William A. Paton. Exclusive of the members' tickets there were only 100 tickets issued to invited guests. Among the distinguished ladies and gentlemen present were Hon. Edwin D. and Mrs. Morgan, Hon. Chester A. Arthur, Hon. Thomas C. Murphy, Salem H. Wales, wife, and daughter, Alexander T. Stewart, wife, and Miss Smith, Hon. William A. Darling and Miss Darling, Edmund C. Stedman and wife and Mrs. Robinson, of Panama; Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Watrous, with Miss Genevieve Stebbins, of San Francisco; Joseph H. Choate, Clark Bell and wife, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Vennard, with Miss Belle and Miss Ida McKesson; Hon. George M. Van Nort, Homer Morgan and daughter, F. D. Tappen and wife, George C. Magoun and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh N. Camp and Miss Minnie Camp, Mr. and Mrs. John Sloane, Henry A. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. William Thorne, Erastus Brooks and daughter, Thomas C. Acton, Hon. S. B. H. Vance with Miss Grace Price, Albert Bierstadt, Earl Dunraven with Mrs. Bierstadt, Capt. Talbot, H. B. M. S., with Miss Osborne; Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Hackley and Mrs. Wallace; G. Hilton Scribner, John D. Jones and wife, J. Warren Goddard, Mayor Wickham and wife, with Miss Sheppard, of San Francisco; James Benedict and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Hazeltine, John Jay and wife, Joel W. Mason and wife, John D. and Mrs. Southwick, T. C. Richardson with Miss Carrie Baker, Mr. and Mrs. William P. Thompson, Theodore Roosevelt, P. C. Calhoun, Col. Frank E. Howe, George R. Blanchard and wife, Daniel F. Appleton and wife, Charles D. and Mrs. Smith, Raymond S. Ward, O. D. Munn and wife, Robert M. Streoeigh and wife, A. H. Holmes and wife, Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Bates, William B. Shattuck, A. P. Man and daughter, Dr. Phillips, United States Army, Gen. Rodenbrough, United States Army, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin K. Phelps, Henry T. Morgan and wife, Edward F. Brown, and lady, Henry D. Babcock and wife, Mr. and Mrs. George H. B. Hill, George W. Cotterell, Sanford R. Gifford; Sidney Woollett; William F. Bucklen, Gen. Parker, United States Army; J. B. Cornell and ladies, Col. Rush C. Hawkins, Mr. and Mrs. William Sloane, E. M. Townsend and lady, T. B. Musgrave, James Wilton Brooks, Gen. and Mrs. George A. Custer, Dr. and Mrs. Egbert Guernsey, Police Commissioners Wheeler, Smith, and Erhardt, George H. Bend.

Shortly before midnight supper was served.

The following gentlemen composed the Reception Committee:

John Jay, Nathaniel P. Bailey, Theodore Roosevelt, Albert Bierstadt, Chester A. Arthur, Charles H. Christmas, William H. Lee, Legrand B. Cannon, J. Pierpont Morgan, James W. Pinchot, Isaac N. Phelps, John A. Weeks, Adrian Iselin, William L. Pomeroy, Uriel A. Murdock, Augustus G. Paine, William A. Darling, James Stokes, Jr., D. S. Egleston, Charles F. Hardy, Daniel F. Appleton, Elliot C. Cowdin, Orson D. Munn, Charles C. Dodge, C. D. Van Wagenen, Isaac H. Bailey, Frederick D. Tappen, Joseph E. Gay, E. H. Perkins, Jr., Samuel C. Reed, Carlisle Norwood, Jr., G. C. W. Lowery, Charles S. Smith, Joseph H. Brown, James S. Warren, George C. Magone, William D. Sloane, Charles Denison, Artemus H. Holmes, Henry L. Dyer.

The entertainment did not close until nearly 3 o'clock this morning.

THE DISPLAY OF PAINTINGS.

A STRIKING ARRAY OF FOREIGN PICTURES AND PRODUCTIONS OF NATIVE ARTISTS.

The Union League Club has always been as distinguished for its artistic tendencies as for its firm loyalty. Not only does it contain eminent artists on its roll, but many of its members are noted for the generous patronage they have extended to art. It is the custom of the club on its reception nights to add to the attractions of the place a display of fine paintings, loaned by members who are so fortunate as to possess galleries. The best foreign pictures which have been brought to this country and have found purchasers, the finest productions of our native artists, invariably are gathered on these occasions. Last night the array of fine paintings was particularly striking, and included some pieces worthy of prolonged and careful study, since they give indications that an attempt is being made to revolutionize art in Europe, and that Rome and Spain are coming to the front, and wresting the supremacy from France and Germany. There were representations from many names in the first rank of fame, but the picture of the night was undoubtedly one by a Spanish painter, Alvarez, the property of ex-Gov. Edwin D. Morgan. It depicted a Spanish birthday festival, and was a perfect orgie of color, which, however, was handled in so masterly a fashion that the eye was not fatigued, neither was the judgment shocked. The picture, which was of considerable size, represented a magnificent saloon filled with guests, who were arranged around the walls, leaving the centre to be occupied by two musical performers—a lady singing, and a gentleman accompanying her voice with a guitar. The ceiling was a mass of brilliant coloring; the walls were covered with bright frescoing, gilding, and carving; the floor was either sheeny marbles or superb carpeting; and in the foreground were massed flowers, purple and white, with varied green foliage. The guests of the festa formed a wide semi-circle, and, being attired in the extravagant costume of the First Empire, wore every possible shade of color. One or two ladies had on their heads the national mantilla; but this was positively the only dark tint in the picture. The artist seems to have reveled in piling up coloristic difficulties of the most stupendous nature, and to have vanquished them all. But what will most forcibly strike the observant person is the very slight amount of shadow. Everything is painted in a very high key of color, but the shadows are hardly more than indicated. It seems as if the artist had been influenced by the queer frescoes of Pompeii, and had determined within himself that shadow meant reflection, thought, sobriety, and that it was the *memento mori* of art, and to be dispensed with as far as was admissible with correct drawing. He has not only been victorious as a colorist, but also as a draughtsman, for he has managed to put the most wonderful variety of expressions into his forms. There is a lady in a mantilla on the left hand of the picture taking a cake from a pretty page, whose naturalness of gesture and look cannot be too highly praised. Next come two belles who are evidently making invidious remarks about the shape of the fair singer, and about her execution; then come a pair of flirting lovers; then two gentlemen holding their coffee cups, but talking very earnestly about something. Next to them, in the very centre of the picture, is an exceedingly fat monk, who is conversing with a fair lady, but at the same time listening with all his ears to the conversation of his neighbors. The expression of this face is equal to anything ever drawn by Hogarth, whom this artist very strongly resembles in humor and facility of drawing, though their styles of painting are far asunder as the poles. The right of the picture is filled up with various groups, among whom the most amusing are two provincial cousins sitting primly on their chairs, frightened to death by the magnificence around them, and utterly unnoticed. The figure on the extreme right is a stout gentleman, who appears cold, for he wears a scarlet riding cloak lined with pink satin. His knee-breeches are of green velvet and his stockings white silk. These extraordinary hues are so admirably handled that they are perfectly harmonious, and, what is more, keep their place in the picture, not attracting in the least the eye of the observer. This is caught at once by the flowers, carried directly to the fat monk, and from him it goes to the painting on the wall over the priest's head, an Immaculate Conception, very like the Soult Murillo, but differing from it in some small particulars. This extraordinary picture is not at all Japanese, or in the style of Fortuny, but rather in the style of Zamacois, with shadow rejected.

Occupying the place of honor is the "Pollice Verso" of Gérome, the property of Mr. A. T. Stewart, who sent some seven or eight pictures here, many of them of extraordinary merit. The Gérome is wonderful as a piece of drawing. Next to it is the last effort of Fortuny, the picture he was painting when he died. It represents the beach at Portici, but is unfortunately unfinished. Like the magnificent Alvarez, it contains no perceptible shadow. There is a white wall which is magnificently rendered, and there are some points about the sea which are worthy of consideration, especially the translucent dirty-green line of breakers marking the backwash of the yielding sand. On the other side of the Gérome is a picture by an artist—De Nittis—not very well known here, but who deserves to be from his spirited drawing of horses. It is the property of Mr. A. T. Stewart also. It represents a return from the races, giving a genteel crowd of persons on foot watching the passing cortége of drags and dog-carts. The picture is a superb one. Not far from it is one of Detailles' soldier pieces, full of figures, and every one of them painted to perfection. Next to it is a masterpiece by Baugniet—"Ladies Playing Blind Man's Buff"—also belonging to Mr. A. T. Stewart, and which exceeds everything that has ever been seen of this artist. In drawing and in painting it is admirable, and though the colors are, with one or two exceptions, half tones, yet they have a liquidity which is enchanting. There are eight female forms in this *chef d'œuvre*, and every attitude is absolutely different. The poses are strikingly bold, but perfectly graceful, the faces beautiful, but free from insipidity, and though almost every face is turned to the spectator, and one is staring at him, the unconsciousness of the eight beauties leaves nothing to be desired.

Another very remarkable picture is the "Glee Maiden," by Maccaris, which is the property of ex-Gov. Morgan. It represents a woman playing on a dulcimer. The character of the glee maidens of the sixteenth century was not above reproach, and there is a world of wicked meaning in the eye of this one which stamps her as not being an exception. The remarkable thing about this picture is the wonderful breadth and force of the handling. The artist has evidently a mastery over color, but this is sunk to a subordinate place, the great point being the pose and expression of the female. Next to this is another picture, also the property of Gov. Morgan, and a very famous one—"The Wedding Eve," by Dieffenbach, of Düsseldorf. It has been engraved, and is excessively popular, also, deserving its popularity, for it is exceedingly well drawn, and a very well balanced composition. The influence of Gérome is very strongly marked in a picture, the property of J. Pierpont Morgan, called the "High Court of Morocco," by Moragas. It represents a culprit brought before a circle of Kadis, headed by a Sheriff. The complainant urges his wrong with excellent gesticulation, and the culprit, thrown upon his back, with his hands fastened in a wooden frame, can almost touch with his toes the blood-stained cloth on which his predecessor was executed. Two swart Berbers, mounted on their small horses, survey the scene with indifference, and others drive back the crowd that have penetrated beyond the archway into the court-yard. Near this picture is a piece by Vibert, a French painter, who is coming to the front very fast. It represents a Roman Cardinal acting as censor of literature, and examing various books and periodicals with much dubiousness of eye and pucker of lip. Vibert is a magnificent colorist, but does not disdain the expressive feature of shadow. This is the property of O. D. Munn, Esq.

Nearly one side of the room is occupied by fine pictures belonging to the estate of W. T. Blodgett. These include a landscape by the English master, Constable; a cattle piece by Troyon, Schreyer's magnificent "Halt in the Desert," a landscape and cattle piece by Rosa Bonheur, Villegas' picture. "The Slipper Shop;" Couture's famous political picture, "Pierrot before the Judge," and S. R. Gifford's masterpiece, "A Venetian Scene." With the exception, perhaps, of the last, these pictures are very well known to the public, some of them, indeed, having been exhibited years back at the Metropolitan Art Museum. Sanford R. Gifford's picture represents the Church of Santa Maria della Salute on the Lido, at the hour of sunset, and the gradation from nasturtium orange to palest daffodil sky is beautifully rendered. John Taylor Johnston sent only one painting, a landscape, by Boldini. Eastman Johnson, the artist, was fairly represented by a portrait group of the family of Mr. Burden, of Troy, the well-known iron manufacturer. The children are painted very happily, and if the adults are not quite unconscious, still the delicate beauty of the lady has been rendered with rare fineness and grace of touch. Mr. D. L. Suydam sent two pictures, one of which, by Ximenes, the "Celebration of Mass," deserves considerable mention. It is ineffably humorous and laughter-provoking, not from any profane or irreligious handling, but from the realistic manner in which the subject is treated. The artist has not evolved anything romantic or high-heroic from his inner consciousness, but has painted exactly what he saw. Mr. Avery sent several choice pictures, as also did Mr. Knoedler. The pictures were exceedingly well hung by Messrs. Hicks & Baker, the well-known artists, who are members of the club and form the Art Committee.

THE OLIVET HELPING HAND.

While the unusually mild weather of the last few weeks has greatly modified the intensity of the suffering which the Winter season almost invariably brings, there is still an extent of destitution in the City which none but those who are directly in contact with it can appreciate or estimate. For every individual who can take part personally in relieving this distress there are hundreds who stand ready to contribute liberally, if they can only be assured that the money which they may give shall go directly to those who may need it most, and be expended with promptness, prudence, and discrimination. One of the very best and most efficient of the benevolent organizations which undertake the work of distributing these contributions is the "Olivet Helping Hand." This society holds meetings weekly, each Tuesday afternoon, from Nov. 1 to May 1, at Olivet Chapel, No. 63 Second street. Its cardinal principle is to help those who show both disposition and ability to help themselves. The contributions received are carefully expended by the officers of the society in the purchase of food and of materials for clothing, and women whom personal visitation has proved to be deserving are permitted to attend these weekly sessions and to sew for two or three hours, receiving credit for their labor at so much an hour, and taking their pay in these articles of food or clothing, which have been purchased at the lowest wholesale rates, and are supplied to the beneficiaries of the society at cost. While the women work they receive instruction from the ladies, who make it their duty to attend for the purpose of teaching them. The location of Olivet Chapel will be recognized as in the centre of one of the most thickly populated parts of the City. Those who go there to promote the objects which the "Helping Hand" has in view have the advantage of reaching directly those whom they aim to help. Personal communication with the destitute reveals their wants and necessities as nothing else can do, and the zeal of the benevolent workers has greater force and directness given it by seeing the immediate results of the labor it inspires. It is difficult to see how the simplicity and practical efficiency of the plan upon which this society works could be improved in any particular. Every dollar contributed to it goes straight to those who will be the most benefited by it, undiminished by the payment of a penny for salaries of officers, rent of rooms, or any other of the expenses which interfere so seriously with the efficiency of many larger and more ambitious organizations. Last Winter the beneficiaries of the "Olivet Helping Hand" at one time numbered nearly three hundred. It has about as many to provide for this season. Money is needed to efficiently sustain the operations of this most deserving charity, and the larger the contributions the more extended and enduring the work that it can accomplish. It is but just that a society which is doing such effective work should receive a most generous support from others than the friends of those who are carrying it on. Mrs. D. S. Egleston, No. 8 East Thirty-fifth street, is the Treasurer of the organization; Mrs. Jesup, No. 197 Madison avenue, is First Directress, and Miss Julia Baker, No. 8 West Fifty-seventh street, Third Directress. Mrs. J. L. Sutherland is Secretary, and among the Managers are Mrs. William E. Dodge, Jr., Mrs. A. R. Lawrence, Mrs. B. M. Whitlock, Mrs. Loring Andrews, and others prominent for their earnest practical activity in benevolent work. Contributions may be sent to any of the ladies we have named, with the certainty that the money will be promptly and judiciously expended through the regular channels of the organization; and, at this season of the year, he gives twice who gives quickly.

THEY OBJECT TO A NEGRO POSTMAN.

The Post Office Department of this City are daily in the receipt of many novel complaints of more or less importance, but few that can compare with the following, received yesterday by the Superintendent of the City Delivery:

NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1876.

M. DEAR SIR,

No. 525 Sixth Avenue.

We object receiving our letters at the hands of a negro.

You will oblige us by sending them through a white man, who understands his business better.

Receive this as a complaint.

E. C. PEET,
M. H. PEET,
LOUISE GALARD.

The letter received only a verbal answer from the Department, to the effect that if the carriers are so objectionable, the complainants had better not make use of the United States Mails.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 20.—The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day: Consolidated Virginia, 420½; California, 82½; Segregated Belcher, 81; Ophir, 55¼; Chollar, 89; Savage, 20½; Imperial, 9; Mexican, 19¼; Gould & Curry, 18¾; Best & Belcher, 57½; Hale & Norcross, 52; Crown Point, 23½; Yellow Jacket, 88½; Empire, 5½; Alpha, 21½; Belcher, 33¾; Confidence, 19¾; Sierra Nevada, 19¼; Exchequer, 11; Overman, 55; Justice, 27¼; Caledonia, [illegible]

THE FRENCH BALL.

CROWDS AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ANNUAL BALL OF THE CERCLE FRANCAIS DE L'HARMONIE—THE AFFAIR AS SUCCESSFUL AS USUAL—SCENES UPON THE BALL-ROOM FLOOR.

The annual ball of the Cercle Français de l'Harmonie was given last night. There are many people to whom the delights of a masked ball would forever be unknown were it not for the annual balls of this society, which have gained the highest reputation for abundance of gayety and good humor, with a strict regard to the requirements of respectability. The fact that a law against the use of masks had been passed last year was a source of grief to many, since it was notorious that though masks may hide the faces of disreputable people, yet at the entertainments of the Cercle Français they were most frequently used to hide the lineaments of fashionable ladies who went to make fun of their friends. The greatest exertions were made to obtain a repeal of this law, and last night the news was current that by the personal care of Senator Baaden, the requisite authorization had been lodged in the hands of the gentlemen controlling the affair. The doubt about the matter and the positive assertion by an ill-informed paper that the visitors would not be allowed to wear masks, had its effect in retarding the arrival of the fun-seekers. At 10 o'clock the floor of the Academy of Music was still a desert, with here and there a solitary committee-man wandering to and fro. But the news that Senator Baaden had really arrived from Albany with the repeal spread far and wide in some mysterious fashion, and at 10:30 so many persons had arrived that the President, Mr. A. Salmon, whistled the signal for the orchestra, and the music began. Immediately from all the doors the maskers began to pour down the steps upon the floor, and before the grand procession had wound around the circle twice the place was crowded.

The committee invariably trust to the attractions of a well-conducted masked ball, and do not lavish much care upon decorations. In fact, with the exception of a large ring of gas inclosing the words, "Cercle Francais de l'Harmonie, 1876," and men in the armor used in the opera of "Lohengrin" stationed around the edge of the platform, there was no change perceptible from the usual state of things. The costumes were less eccentric than those at the Liederkranz balls, and there was no effort at any connected arrangement of attire among the members of the society who were engaged on any of the committees. Indeed, with the exception of four or five of these gentlemen, they were all in the usual evening dress of gentlemen. Among the more outre costumes were a Mussulman Imaum, a Persian dervish, several Chinese mandarins, the usual complement of zanies, Uncle Sams, and Friar Tucks, a close-fitting shirt of mail which resembled an acrobat's costume more than the chain-shirts of old times, a bare-footed friar with a huge false nose, a fat man with gouty legs and a mask that looked like a huge swollen face, a Merry-Andrew dressed like a harlequin, several sailors, a curious representation of old age, with a white wig made of spun glass, who was supported by a beautiful woman representing youth; a Lord Dundreary, with a cousin Sam on his arm. There were besides these the usual number of ordinary costumes, and the ordinary number of people in dominos, but there was an unusual number of ladies in magnificent ball dresses, many of them having long sweeping trains of unusual dignity and length.

The first quadrille was a bright and lively affair, the dancers taking a little more in erest in the figures than is usually the case. The ball leaped at once into full vigor, and did not need any gradual thawing into warmth and life. Nor was there any intermission of promenades between dances. As soon as the quadrille had terminated, the notes of a gay delicious waltz, one of Strauss' latest, sounded through the building, and in a moment the throng of angels and demons, masks and warlocks, dervishes and Queens of the night, middle-age barons and Brother Jonathans were twirling and twisting round the platform. The boxes were crowded, but chiefly with masked people. Then came another quadrille, and then another round dance, and so without intermission round dance succeeded square dance, and square dance unto round until the musicians and dancers were alike exhausted.

THE POLICE AND THE BALL.

ARRIVAL OF SENATOR BAADEN FROM ALBANY WITH A CERTIFIED COPY OF THE AMENDMENT ALLOWING PERSONS TO APPEAR IN MASKS—PERMISSION FINALLY GRANTED TO THE SOCIETY.

The bill permitting masked balls to take place under Police supervision, which was recently passed by the Legislature, was signed by the Governor and became a law yesterday. Immediately thereafter Senator Baaden telegraphed to Mr. Adolph Salmon, President of the Cercle Français de l'Harmonie, the fact that the bill had been signed, and that he would arrive in the City at 7 P. M. with a certified copy of the act, so that the masked ball of the society named above could take place, provided that the Police Commissioners gave the requisite permission. Mr. Salmon called on the Police Commissioners and Superintendent Walling, asking for a permit for the ball, but as the certified copy of the bill had not arrived, they refused to act in the matter. Later in the afternoon Gen. Smith, President of the Board of Police, received a telegram from the Secretary of State informing him that the bill had become a law by the approval of the Governor, but still the Police Commissioners refused to take the matter into consideration. At 7 o'clock Senator Baaden arrived at the Grand Central Depot with a certified copy of the bill, and was met by Mr. Salmon. They immediately drove to Police Head-quarters, where the Commissioners by previous arrangement awaited their arrival. A special meeting of the Board of Police was then called, all the Commissioners being present. The meeting was private, and the board remained in session for nearly two hours. Senator Baaden placed the certified copy of the bill in the hands of President Smith, and Mr. Salmon thereupon presented a formal written application on behalf of the Cercle Français de l'Harmonie, for permission to give a masked ball at the Academy of Music. A long discussion followed in relation to the provisions of the bill, and restrictions that were to be imposed, the bill giving the Police authorities supervisory powers over such assemblages. Commissioner Voorhis stated that he was entirely opposed to all masked balls, for the reason that they were more or less conducive to immorality and of no benefit to the community; but, as it was the evident intention of the Legislature to permit such assemblages, he was in favor of the most stringent Police supervision. President Smith then offered the following resolution, the preamble reciting that by the amendment, of which they had just received a certified copy, persons were allowed to attend balls in masks upon permission of the authorities:

Resolved, That the aforesaid society has permission to give a masked ball between the hours of 8 P. M. 20th inst., and 6 A. M. the 21st inst., under the supervision of the Superintendent of Police, and with the express understanding that the officer in command at the Academy of Music shall have the power to cause any person, before entering or within the building, during the continuance of the ball, to unmask, if in his opinion there is cause therefor; and it shall be his duty to stop the ball, and cause the various rooms occupied for that purpose to be vacated, whenever any indecent or immoral act shall be committed, or any disorder take place which shall furnish cause for such action on his part.

Commissioner Voorhis offered an amendment to the effect that every person attending the ball be required to unmask to a Police officer stationed at the door before entering the building. The question was then taken on the amendment as offered by Mr. Voorhis, and it was lost, Messrs. Smith, Erhard, and Wheeler, voting against it, and Mr. Voorhis in favor of it. The original preamble and resolution was then adopted unanimously.

Orders were at once issued to Superintendent Walling to allow the masked balls as above, and were by him transmitted to Inspector Dilks and Capt. Garland, of the Eighteenth Precinct, who were on duty at the Academy of Music awaiting instructions. The doors of the Academy and Irving Hall were thrown open and the masked revelers, who had been impatiently waiting in the cold for the decision of the Police Commissioners, were allowed to enter.

The new Buckingham Hotel was opened and brilliantly illuminated on Monday evening last. It corners on Fifth avenue, with a grand front exposed to the sanitary morning sun on Fiftieth street, opposite the growing marble cathedral. Its appointments are very elegant and tasteful throughout, and we like it all the better for the absence of any public bar. As a family hotel, contiguous to many of our finest churches and the Central Park and Central Depot as well, it will have special attractions. The cost of the building, with its furniture, china, and plate, is estimated at $1,250,000. It is owned entirely by Mr. George Kemp, and leased to Messrs. Gale, Fuller & Co. for five years. Mr. Gale was for five years the proprietor of the Fort William Henry Hotel at Lake George, and Mr. Fuller was for ten years the bookkeeper of the Brevoort House. It is to be conducted on the European plan.—*New-York Evangelist, Jan. 13.*

"Heal Thyself."

THE PEOPLE'S COMMON SENSE MEDICAL ADVISER, a book of about nine hundred pages, illustrated with over two hundred and fifty engravings and colored plates, and sold at the exceedingly low price of $1 50, tells you how to cure Catarrh, "Liver Complaint," Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Sick, Bilious, and other Headaches, Scrofula, Bronchial, Throat, and Lung Diseases; all diseases peculiar to women, and most other chronic as well as acute disorders. It contains important information for the young and old, male and female, single and married, nowhere else to be found. Men and women, married and single, are tempted to ask their family physician thousands of questions on delicate topics, but are deterred from doing so by their modesty. This work answers just such questions so fully and plainly as to leave no one in doubt. It is sold by agents, or sent by mail (postpaid) on receipt of the price. Address the author, R. V. PIERCE, M. D., World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y.

From the Lafayette Daily Courier.

A VALUABLE WORK.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, distinguished in surgery, and the general practice in the profession he honors, has made a valuable contribution to the medical literature of the day, in a comprehensive work entitled "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser." While scientific throughout, it is singularly free from technical and stilted terms. It comes right down to the common sense of every-day life. Dr. Pierce is a noble specimen of American manhood. He has sprung from the people, and, with many sympathies in common with the masses, has sought to render them a substantial service in this the great work of his life.—*Advertisement.*

DAYTON'S INHALER AND DISINFECTOR with VINCONTAGIUM is a preventive of small-pox, diphtheria, and other contagious diseases, and a relief for catarrh, bronchitis, and consumption. Sold by druggists. Manufactory No. 20 West Houston st.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest Telegraphic and General News; the doings of Congress and the State Legislature; Editorials on matters of current interest; Letters from our Foreign Correspondents; another of Gen. Kilpatrick's letters upon Gen. Sherman's *Memoirs*; Senator Morton's Speech on the Mississippi Election; a page of carefully-prepared Commercial Matter, giving the latest Financial News and Market Reports, and a great variety of interesting reading.

The efforts of the publishers of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to extend its circulation by increasing its value to the reader, through material improvements and the introduction of new features, are meeting with a gratifying response. The recent increase in its circulation has been rapid beyond precedent in its history.

THE TIMES is the only New-York paper which delivers its weekly and semi-weekly editions by the Fast Mail trains. By this plan, subscribers of THE TIMES receive their papers from twelve to thirty-six hours earlier than under the old arrangement.

Copies in wrappers ready for mailing for sale at THE TIMES OFFICE; also, at THE TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY. PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

About Gilmartin's Rupture.

HIS EXPERIENCE IS A GOOD STANDARD TO GOVERN THOSE WHO ARE RUPTURED.

As an act of justice to those affected with rupture, no less than a sense of gratitude toward Dr. SHERMAN, I add my testimony in favor of his method of treating rupture. I was ruptured from infancy; my rupture by degrees had become very large and dangerous. I applied to Dr. Sherman Last April, went under his treatment, and have been entirely cured. During his treatment I was able to attend to my business with as much freedom as though I had no rupture. As I have found Dr. Sherman's treatment a blessing, I cheerfully recommend others to consult him, believing it will do so they will have the same cause to feel proud.

JOHN J. GILMARTIN,
No. 37 Spring st., New-York.

JAN. 19, 1876.

Dr. SHERMAN is receiving patients at his office, No. 1 Ann st., opposite the *Herald* Office.

Humphrey's Witch Hazel Gives Perfect satisfaction. It is pure, clear, and has twice the strength and curative powers of any extract Hamamelis, or Witch Hazel, ever made. Used by everybody. Sold by all dealers, and at wholesale and retail, at No. 46 Vesey st., New-York.

Everdell's Principal Office, 302 Broadway. Elegant wedding and ball cards, stationery, &c. Beautiful boxes note paper.

Use Brummell's

CELEBRATED COUGH DROPS.

The genuine have A. H. B. on each box.

Do not Neglect a Cough.—WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY will effect a cure. 50 cents and $1.

MARRIED.

CAREY—MARLL.—On Wednesday, Jan. 19, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., JULIAN E. CAREY, of this City, to CLARA MARLL, of Philadelphia.

CHASE—ST. FELIX.—On Thursday, Jan. 20, at the Church of the Redeemer, Brooklyn, by Rev. Dr. Burgess, Hon. FRANKLIN CHASE to Miss ADELE R. ST. FELIX, daughter of the late John R. St. Felix, Esq.

YOUMANS—STICKNEY.—On Wednesday evening, Jan. 19, 1876, at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 230 East 12th st., by the Rev. E. H. Chapin, assisted by the Rev. E. P. Rogers, Mr. DANIEL D. YOUMANS and LIZZIE, youngest daughter of Mr. Charles L. Stickney.

DIED.

BISSELL.—At Greene, Chenango County, on the 19th inst., EDWARD BISSELL, late Purser United States Navy, aged 67 years.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, 22d inst., at 1 P. M., on arrival of his remains at South Ferry, where carriages will be in waiting.

CUMMINGS.—In Brooklyn, suddenly on Thursday, Jan. 20, LOUISE MCCORMICK, wife of William A. Cummings.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

DODGE.—On Sunday, Jan 16, EDITH DRAPER, daughter of Dr. Henry N. and Mary J. Dodge, aged 14 months and 25 days.

And on Wednesday, Jan. 19, MARY J., wife of Dr. Henry N. Dodge, and daughter of the late Moseley I. Danforth, aged 26 years.

HALSTED.—On Wednesday, Jan. 19, MILLICENT HALSTED, wife of James H. Halsted.

Funeral on Friday, Jan. 21, from her late residence, Baraboo, Wis.

HUIELL.—On Wednesday, Jan. 19, ESTHER, wife of John V. Huiell, in the 40th year of her age.

Funeral on Friday, Jan. 21, at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 286 Madison st.

LLOYD.—At his residence, No. 22 West 47th st., Wednesday, Jan. 19, SAMUEL H. LLOYD, aged 53 years.

Funeral Saturday, at 12 o'clock M., from Church of Divine Paternity, (Dr. Chapin's,) corner of 5th av. and 45th st.

LUDLUM.—On the 18th inst., ADELIA, relict of Nicholas S. Ludlum, in the 70th year of her age.

Funeral service at St. Timothy's Church (8th av. and 57th st.,) on Friday, at 11 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

MAURY.—At noon on Wednesday, 19th inst., at her residence, No. 17 East 4th st., ANN MAURY, in her 73d year.

Funeral on Friday, from St. Mark's Church, at 11 A. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

MCKEWAN.—On Wednesday, the 19th January, JOHN MCKEWAN, of this City, in the 71st year of his age.

His relatives and friends and those of his son, John P. McKewan, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Saturday, the 22d inst., at 1 o'clock, from the Calvary Baptist Church, 23d st., between 5th and 6th avs.

MORGAN.—At the town of Union, N. J., on Wednesday, Jan. 19, 1876, JOHN MORGAN, aged 69 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Grove Church, Bergen Wood av., town of Union, N. J., on Saturday, 22d inst., at 2:30 o'clock P. M.

TALLMADGE.—On Wednesday afternoon, after a short illness, at his late residence, Chatham, N. J., SAMUEL F. TALLMADGE, aged 49 years.

Funeral from the Presbyterian Church, Chatham, N. J., Saturday, 22d inst. Relatives and friends, also members of Lilly Lodge A. F. and A. M., Morrisania, are invited to attend. Trains leave Morris and Essex Railroad, foot of Barclay st., New-York, 11:20 A. M., returning 3:40, 5, and 6:43 P. M.

TOVEY.—On Wednesday, Jan. 19, of consumption, CHARLES U. TOVEY, a native of Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, England, aged 64 years and 10 days. He was for thirty-five years a compositor on the New-York *Herald*.

The relatives and friends of the family, also members of Typographical Union No. 6, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 33 Carmine st., at 1 o'clock on Saturday, Jan. 22.

☞ Cheltenham and Gloucester (Eng.) papers please copy.

TIMPSON.—On Wednesday, Jan. 19, ELIZABETH LOWERRE, relict of Charles W. Timpson, of pneumonia, aged 73 years, 11 months and 19 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, corner 4th av. and 22d st., on Friday, Jan. 21, at 12 M.

TYLER.—In New-York, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 19, PHILOS B. TYLER, aged 60 years, 2 months, and 10 days.

The remains will be taken to Springfield for interment.

☞ Springfield and New-Haven papers please copy.

VYSE.—Suddenly, on the 20th inst., at Riverdale, on Hudson, LILLIE C., daughter of Thos. A. and Eliza Vyse, aged 7 years and 3 months.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WILLOCK.—In New-York, on the 12th inst., of heart disease, EMMELINE, daughter of the late Thomas Willock, of Norfolk, Va.

Remains taken to Laurel Hill Cemetery, Philadelphia, Penn.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ART NOTICE.

FREE EXHIBITION AND SALE.

An extraordinary Exhibition of PAINTINGS AND STATUARY, the entire collection, belonging to N. D. MORGAN, Esq., Brooklyn, at the Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway.

The Paintings are from the easels of some of the greatest European masters.

The Statuary, of exceptionally great value, including the finest and life-time work of the late Hiram Powers,

"PARADISE LOST,"

which is the original, and has never been copied or repeated.

The whole now on exhibition, day and evening, until the time of sale, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, Jan. 26 and 27, at the Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway.

The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

SAMPLE TEAS CHEAP!
GOOD MIXED, 32c. per pound!
EXTRA SAMPLES, 38c. per pound!
36c. per pound for five pounds or more.
PARKE'S, No. 183 Front st., near Fulton.

THE CHARITY BALL
OF 1876,
WILL TAKE PLACE AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
on
TUESDAY, FEB. 1.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
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THE BEST SUNDAY NEWSPAPER.
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THE BEST SUNDAY NEWSPAPER.

Long experience in the publication of THE TIMES has shown that no issue of this paper is more carefully read, or more popular in the family circle, than the Sunday edition. Nothing is ever allowed to appear, either in its literary, news, or advertisement columns, which could offend the most refined, or which could not be read aloud in any circle. Then there are certain special features of the paper which make it of interest to a very wide class of readers. The

Household Column

is one of these. It contains something of interest for every department of the household; answers to correspondents on matters pertaining to domestic life; useful receipts, and other information for the kitchen, and is generally a useful weekly compendium of information for all who have charge of household affairs. The

Original Stories,

by well-known authors, are a prominent feature of the Sunday edition. Some of the best recent stories of Bret Harte, William Black, Thomas Hardy, and other popular writers were written for and first published in this paper. The

Literary Selections

are carefully made from the best articles in magazine literature, and have always been a popular department of THE TIMES. There is also a

Military Column,

containing all that is of interest to military men and the National Guard.

The Foreign Correspondence

is among the best of its kind, the writers being gentlemen of ability and prominence on the foreign press. The

Special Articles

which appear in the Sunday edition of THE TIMES are always original and interesting, and are the work of men thoroughly posted on the subjects of which they treat. In addition to these special features, the Sunday edition of THE TIMES contains all the domestic, foreign, and local news, and no pains or expense are spared to make it acceptable to the best and most intelligent classes of readers.

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This new and elegantly furnished house is now open for the reception of guests, either permanent or transient.

Its location is one of the finest in the City, being near the Grand Central Depot, the Central Park, and in close proximity to many of the prominent churches and best schools.

It is conducted on the European plan, with a cuisine of unsurpassed excellence, and at charges as moderate as at any first-class hotel in the City.

To families or single gentlemen desiring the comforts of an elegant home it offers unusual attractions.

Parties wishing to make arrangements for the remainder of the Winter months can do so on very reasonable terms by applying, either personally or by letter, to the proprietors. GALE, FULLER & CO.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending SATURDAY, Jan. 22, 1876, will close at this office on TUESDAY, at 7 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Idaho, via Queenstown; on WEDNESDAY, at 8 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Java, via Queenstown; on THURSDAY, at 11 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Gellert, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; on SATURDAY, at 11 A. M., for England, Wales, Ireland, and France, per steamer City of Richmond, and at 11 A. M., for France direct, per steamer Labrador, via Havre, and at 11 A. M., for Scotland direct, per steamer Victoria, via Glasgow, and at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Hoenstauffen, via Southampton and Bremen.

Mails for China, Japan, &c., will leave San Francisco Feb. 1, 1876.

Mails for Australia, New Zealand, &c., will leave San Francisco Feb. 2, 1876. T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—Dr. Nedley, Physician to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, writes: "I have habitually prescribed Dr. DE JONGH'S COD LIVER OIL in cases of Pulmonary Consumption, with very beneficial results, and I can confidently recommend it as the most efficacious kind." Sold in capsuled imperial half-pints, $1, by all druggists. Sole consignees, ANSAR, HARFORD & CO., London. Sole agents for the United States, JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO., New-York.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

N. B.—Special attention paid to settling "estates," conveyancing, and City and country collection.

HIMROD'S CURE—UNEQUALED FOR ASTHMA, CATARRH, CROUP, WHOOPING COUGH, and COMMON COLDS. Try it. Sold by all druggists, $1; wholesale depot, No. 112 Chambers st. P. O. Box 2,480

ALBERT SMITH, DEALER IN BEEF, MUTton, Lamb, Veal, Poultry, Game, Fish, Oysters, &c. No. 516 6th av., one door below 31st st., New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

GEORGE ELIOT'S
NEW STORY
will begin in the February Number of
HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

DANIEL DERONDA:
A STORY OF MODERN ENGLISH LIFE.
By GEORGE ELIOT,
Author of "Adam Bede," "Middlemarch," "Romola,"
"Felix Holt," "Silas Marner," &c.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for February, containing
BOOK I. THE SPOILED CHILD.
will be published on Feb. 1,

DANIEL DERONDA will be continued through eight numbers of HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

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One copy of either will be sent for one year, postage prepaid by the publishers, to any subscriber in the United States or Canada, on receipt of $4.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, HARPER'S WEEKLY, and HARPER'S BAZAR, for one year, $10; or any two for $7; postage prepaid by the publishers.

An extra copy of either the MAGAZINE, WEEKLY, or BAZAR will be sent gratis for every club of five subscribers at $4 each, in one remittance; or, six copies for $20, without extra copy; postage prepaid by the publishers.

THE GALAXY
FOR FEBRUARY
NOW READY.

CONTENTS.
MADCAP VIOLET. By WILLIAM BLACK, Author of "A Princess of Thule," &c.
HOME-RULE IN THE ENGLISH PARLIAMENT. By JUSTIN MCCARTHY.
ANNA SEWARD AND MAJOR ANDRE. An Obscure Leaf of History. By HEZEKIAH BUTTERWORTH.
ELIZABETH. By L. C. W.
SUICIDE. By ALBERT RHODES.
TRANSFORMATION. By NORA PERRY.
PARMA AND BOLOGNA. By M. E. W. S.
REUBEN DALE. By Miss ANNIE T. HOWELLS.
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DRIFT-WOOD. By PHILIP QUILIBET.
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CURRENT LITERATURE.
NEBULÆ. By the Editor.

IN THE NEXT NUMBER WILL BEGIN
GEN. GEORGE A. CUSTER'S
REMINISCENCES OF THE LATE WAR.

These articles, it is believed, will be second only to "Gen. Sherman's Memoirs" as vivid pictures of Army life and startling adventure.

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MOST POPULAR SONG OF THE DAY IS J. R. Thomas' "Must we then Meet as Strangers?" with elegant lithograph title, 40c.; also, just out, "Golden Hours," J. R. Thomas, 40c.; "Let Me Dream Again," Sullivan, 40c.; "Little Tin Soldier," Molloy, 35c.; "Bella" Waltz, Lamothe, 50c.; "Auf Wiedersehn" Waltz, Aronson, 50c. DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

New-York, Thursday, Jan. 20, 1876.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce at this port since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	14	Moss, bales	43
Cotton, bales	3,938	Molasses, (N.O.)bbls.	2,100
Copper, bbls.	26	Resin, bbls	1,188
Dried Fruit, pks.	2	Oil-cake, pks	3,280
Eggs, bbls.	450	Pork, pks	1,208
Flour, bbls.	6,565	Beef, pks	397
Wheat, bushels	60,100	Cut-meats, pks	1,400
Corn, bushels	33,914	Cut-meats, pcs	5,131
Oats, bushels	17,920	Lard, pks	780
Rye, bushels	150	Butter, pks	3,648
Malt, bushels	6,900	Cheese, pks	644
Barley, bushels	33,000	Tallow, pks	13
Grass-seed, bags	1,663	Dressed Hogs, No.	947
Beans, bbls	244	Rice, pks	75
Peas, bushels	7,000	Starch, bxs	475
Corn-meal, bbls	30	Skins, bales	3
Corn-meal, bags	843	Sponge, bales	4
Hemp, bales	12	Tobacco, hhds	160
Hops, bales	291	Tobacco, bxs., &c.	83
Hides, bales	4	Whisky, bbls	294
Leather, sides	8,881	Wool, bales	26

ASHES—Have been very quiet since our last, at $5@$5 50 for Pots, and $7 for Pearls ⅌ 100 ℔.

COFFEE—Rio has been less sought after; best quoted steady. Sales 609 bags by the J. L. Pendergast, and 1,500 bags by the Contest, on private terms....Stock of Rio and Santos here, 183,805 bags, and at the outports, 101,784 bags, with 185,070 bags afloat and loading for the United States....Other kinds in moderate request, and quoted steady, with the recent movements (part previously reported) summed up thus: 6,000 mats Java, 2,028 bags Maracaibo, 356 bags Savanilla, 383 bags Ceylon, 260 bags San Domingo, 91 bags Mexican, and 58 bags Laguayra, sold in lots for consumption within our range. Also, 1,270 bags San Domingo, shipped to Hamburg by first hands. ....The stock of other than Rio and Santos in first hands here this morning was 46,730 bags and 110,859 mats....We quote invoices thus: Rio, good ordinary, 16½c.@16¾c.; fair, 18c.@18¼c.; good, 18¾c.@19c.; prime, 19¼c.@19½c., gold, ⅌ ℔., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 16½c.@20½c., gold; Santos, fair to good invoices, 17¾c.@19c.; Java invoices, 24c.@27c.; Maracaibo, 18c.@20c.; Laguayra, 18c.@19c.; Savanilla, 17½c.@20c.; Mexican, 17½c.@18½c.; Macassar, 20c.@21c.; Ceylon, 18½c.@20c., and San Domingo, 15¾c.@16c., gold, ⅌ ℔.

COTTON—Has been in very limited demand for early delivery at rather easier rates, though the official figures have not been altered....Ordinary quoted at 9½c.; Low Middling, 12¼c.@12½c.; Middling, 13c.@13 3-16c....Sales were officially reported for prompt delivery of 807 bales, (of which 530 bales were on last evening,) including 436 bales to shippers, 361 bales to spinners, and 10 bales to speculators....A restricted movement has been reported for forward delivery at irregular prices, closing somewhat firmer....Sales have been reported since our last of 16,300 bales, (of which 600 bales were on last evening and 15,700 bales to-day,) with 1,200 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, with January options closing at 12 31-32c.; February, 13 3-32c.; March, 13 9-32c.@13 5-16c.; April, 13½c.@13 17-32c.; May, 13 23-32c.@13¾c.; June, 13 29-32c.@13 15-16c.; July, 14 1-16c.@14⅛c.; August, 14 3-16c.@14¼c.... The recipts at this port to-day were 3,938 bales, and at all the shipping ports were 20,015 bales, against 22,957 bales same day last week; and thus far this week, 121,382 bales, against 135,185 bales same time last week....The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1875, have been 2,763,803 bales, against 2,380,672 bales the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year....Consolidated exports (five days) to Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 44,414 bales; to the Continent, 9,845 bales; stock in New-York, 148,174 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 862,544 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Very limited movements have been reported to-day in most kinds of State and Western Flour. Prices have not varied materially but the market generally has been quoted weak, especially for other than Minnesota Extras, City Mill Extras, and best Superfine. Export call less urgent. Minnesota Extras in most favor; City Mills working on contracts previously made; unsound Flour in less request. Sales have been reported since our last of 11,900 bbls. of all grades, including unsound lots at $4 10@$6 25, chiefly at $5 25@$6 25; very inferior to choice No. 2 Flour at $3 25@$4 10, mostly at $3 75@$4 for the better qualities, and $3 35@$3 40 for inferior lots; poor to very choice Superfine and Western at $4 25@$4 65, chiefly at $4 25@$4 50; inferior to very choice Extra State, $4 90@$5 35, chiefly at $5 10@$5 35; choice to fancy do., $5 35@$5 85; City Mills Extra, $5 15@$6 75, chiefly at $5 85@$6 25; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $4 85@$5 35, chiefly at $5 10@$5 35; round-hoop Ohio at $4 85@$5 35 for small lots and lines; very poor to very choice Minnesota Extras, plain, $5 25@$7 30, and Patent at $6 90@$9 50, chiefly at $7 50@$8 50, (part to arrive.) Western trade and Family Extra, Spring Wheat stock, $5 45@$6 85; fair to very choice Western trade and Family Extra, Red and Amber (Winter) Wheat stock, $5 45@$6 85; Western White do., Extra, $5 65@$8 50; St. Louis Extras, $5 65@$8 25, with very fancy do. at higher figures; Extra Genesee, $5 65@$7 ⅌ bbl. Included in the sales have been 5,100 bbls. shipping stock, in good part Minnesota Extras on the basis of our quotations....Southern Flour has been less active, yet quoted about steady as to price; offerings moderate. Sales have been reported since our last of 900 bbls., in lots, at $4 20@$4 65 for inferior to very choice Superfine; $4 80@$6 30 for very poor to choice shipping Extras; $6 40@$8 75 for ordinary to very choice trade and family Extras....Rye Flour has been in fair request at unchanged prices....We quote at from $4 10@$5 35 for poor to very choice Superfine. Sales, 375 bbls., mostly at $5@$5 30 for Superfine....Corn-meal has been slow of sale, and the poorer qualities difficult to market. Little export demand noted at the moment....We quote at from $3@$3 50 for poor to very choice Yellow Western; $3@$4 40 for White do.; $3@$3 40 for New-Jersey and Pennsylvania, the latter for choice, and $3 75 for Brandywine, delivered. Sales have been reported of equal to 500 bbls., including 300 bbls. low grade Yellow Western, chiefly at $3@$3 10....Corn-meal (in bags) has been in slack request at $1 10@$1 65 for poor to very choice, ⅌ 100 ℔....Buckwheat Flour has been inactive, within the range of $1 85@$2 25 for State and Pennsylvania, ⅌ 100 ℔. The season thus far has been very unfavorable to this interest, the mild weather operating against free consumption.... Oat-meal has been selling very slowly in the local market, within the range of $5 75@$6 75 for domestic, and $6 50@$7 50 for Canada, ⅌ bbl....Considerable amounts are being shipped by steam to British ports, chiefly of Canada product (on through freight account) for Liverpool.

GRAIN—Business in Wheat has been on a limited scale, with prices quoted nominally unchanged. Export demand tame; No. 1 Minnesota and prime No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, afloat, most wanted—the former, to arrive soon, quoted at $1 35 bid, and the latter here at $1 23 bid, chiefly for export account, with, however, much higher rates claimed. No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store, attracted little attention, and was quoted at $1 22 asked, with $1 20 reported as the best bid. Low grade Spring dull and weak in price. Winter Wheat held with some show of confidence, but moving slowly. Sales have been reported since our last of only 53,000 bushels, at $1 45@$1 50 for White Western, mainly at $1 45, in store; $1 20@$1 25 for Red Western, part graded as New-York No. 2, at the latter rate; $1 11 for No. 3 Milwaukee Spring, (12 car-loads,) and at $1 35 for Canada Club, in bond, to arrive soon, (16,000 bushels)....Corn has been quite freely dealt in, in good part for shipment, with new Mixed Western and new Yellow Western, graded, quoted rather firmer, toward the close; old Mixed Western steady; new Yellow and White Southern depressed and lower, under increasing receipts and considerable urgency on the part of receivers to market supplies promptly....Sales have been reported since our last of 142,000 bushels at 63c.@63¼c. for new Mixed Western, New-York inspection, closing firmly; 62½c.@63c. for new Low Mixed do.; 57½c.@63¼c. for ungraded new Mixed Western, car lots; 56c.@56½c., chiefly at 56c., for "no grade," New-York inspection afloat; 63c.@64c. for new Yellow Western; 76c. for prime old Mixed Western afloat; 62c. for new White Western, car lots; 60c.@64c. for new Yellow Southern, the former rate for damp; 62½c. for very good new White Southern; 50c.@54c. for unsound and unmerchantable, mostly at 54c. for unmerchantable; 80c. for extra choice White Southern, (50 bags,) an extreme quotation. Sales have also been made of 20,000 bushels new Mixed Western, New-York inspection, all February option, at 63c.; and (last evening) 8,500 bushels do., next week's delivery, at 64c. ⅌ bushel. The New-Orleans Corn mentioned a few days since as offering afloat has been placed in store, the bids having been unsatisfactory....Rye neglected and nominal; No. 2 New-York offered at 95c., but bids much lower. ....Barley quiet and unsettled. A boat-load of prime two-rowed State sold at 90c., delivered; five car-loads of fair Canada at $1, and 2,000 bushels Canada at $1 05 ⅌ bushel....Barley-malt has been very quiet and somewhat nominal within the range of $1 20@$1 45 for about fair to very choice Canada, cash and time; $1 12½@$1 30 for four-rowed State, cash and time, and 90c.@$1 12½ for two-rowed do., do....Canada Peas inactive, with strictly prime, in bond, quoted at $1 02@$1 03 ⅌ bushel. Last sale was made at $1 02¼ ⅌ bushel....Buckwheat dull, with State quoted nominal at 60c. ⅌ bushel....Oats have been quite moderately sought after at about steady prices, with sales reported of only 29,000 bushels, at 48¼c. for No. 2 Milwaukee, (13 car-loads;) 46½c. (rumored,) for prime Mixed Western, in store; 43c.@47c. for poor to about prime Mixed Western, odd lots; 47½c. for New-York Light Mixed; 45½c.@45¾c. for No. 3 New-York; and (nominally) within the range of 47c.@52c. for poor to choice White Western and State....Feed has been very quiet, even in a jobbing way, within the range of $17@$22, as extremes, with the main dealings reported at $18@$20 ⅌ ton....Bale Hay has been moderately active, at firm prices, with shipping qualities within the range of 75c.@85c., and retailing qualities at 95c.@$1 10 ⅌ 100 ℔. Clover, 65c.@80c. Salt Hay, 60c.@70c....Rye Straw has been of ready sale within the range of 80c.@$1 20; Oat, 70c.@85c. ⅌ 100 ℔., on a limited offering.

HIDES—Quiet at unchanged prices; sales since our last, 1,700 Central American, 917 Bogota, 700 Dry California, 500 Wet-salted Texas, and 443 Dry-salted Matamoras on private terms.

MOLASSES—New-Orleans has been moderately sought after at steady rates for the better qualities.... We quote within the range of 48c.@60c. for fair to choice, and 61c.@62c. for fancy; sales reported of 270 bbls., in lots, within our range, chiefly at 50c.@60c. for good to choice....Foreign products generally dull, with job lots of English Islands sold at 35c.@40c., and of Porto Rico at 42c.@48c. ⅌ gallon....Syrups have been moderately sought after within the range of 37½c.@60c. for Sugar, chiefly for home use; 35c.@42½c. for Molasses....Sugar-house Molasses has been very quiet here, within the range of 22c.@25c. for hhds. and bbls....Stock of Molasses in first hands to-day estimated at 429 hhds. Cuba, 738 hhds. Porto Rico, and 1,277 hhds. English Islands. Also, 3,000 bbls. New-Orleans.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in light demand in the local market within the range of $1 62½@$1 70 for strained to good Strained; $1 80@$2 12½ for No. 2; $2 40@$3 75 for No. 1; $4 25@$7 25 for Pale to Extra Pale and Window Glass, ⅌ 280 ℔. Sales, 300 bbls. at $3@$4 50 ⅌ 280 ℔....Tar has been inactive, yet quoted steady at $2 12@$2 37 ⅌ bbl....City Pitch dull at $1 87½ ⅌ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been moderately sought after, with merchantable, for prompt delivery, quoted at 37c.@37½c. ⅌ gallon. Sales, 100 bbls. in lots, at these prices.

PETROLEUM—Under reports of stronger Creek markets, quoted firmer here but inactive....Crude quiet; quoted at 8c., in bulk, and 11⅛c., in shipping order, for early delivery....Refined in light request, with early delivery quoted at the close 14c.@14¼c....Refined, in cases, 18½c.@19½c....Naphtha, 8¾c.@9½c.... Refined Petroleum, at Philadelphia, early delivery, quoted at the close 13¾c.@14c....At Baltimore, for early delivery, 13⅝c.@14c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more active, at, however, irregular and rather easier prices....Sales for early delivery have been reported of 500 bbls. new Western Mess for shipment at $20 80 for uninspected; 80 bbls. do. at $20 75....Western Prime Mess quoted at $19 75@$20; City do., $21 75@$22; Extra Prime, $16 ⅌ bbl.; sales, 50 bbls. Extra Prime, at $16; 250 bbls. old do., (within a few days,) at $13 50@$14 50. And for Chicago delivery 500 bbls. Prime Mess at $17 25....And for forward delivery, Western Mess, January or February options, quoted at the close at $20 90; March at $21. Sales, 250 bbls., February options, at $20 80.... Dressed Hogs in moderate request, with City quoted at 8¾c.@9½c. for heavy to light, ⅌ ℔....Western Hogs at 8⅜c.@8¾c. ⅌ ℔....Cut-meats in demand at former prices....Sales have been reported of 21,000 ℔. Rib Bellies, part 12 ℔. average, at 12c.; 80 bxs. Rib Bellies, part at 12c.; 35 bxs. Dry-salted Shoulders at 8⅛c., and sundry small lots of City bulk stock within our range. ....Western fresh Hams, in bulk, 11½c.@11⅝c.; fresh Shoulders at 8c.; Pickled Shoulders at 8¼c.@8½c.; Smoked Shoulders at 9½c.; Pickled Hams at 12c.@13c.; Smoked Hams at 14c.@15c.; Pickled Bellies, in bulk, 10¼c.@12¾c....Western Dry-salted Shoulders, in bxs., at 8⅜c. for prompt delivery....Western Pickled Hams, in tcs., 13 ℔. average, quoted at 12½c....Dry-salted Shoulders, in bxs., at the West, 7¼c....A very light business has been reported in Bacon, in local market, with prices quoted as favoring buyers....City Long Clear at 11⅛c.; Western Long Clear at 10⅞c.@11c., delivered. ....Sales have been reported of 110 bxs. City Long Clear, part at 11⅛c....Western Long and Short Clear, prompt delivery here, quoted at 11 5-16c.@11⅜c., and for January and February delivery quoted at 11¼c.@11⅜c.; Short Clear, early delivery, at 11⅝c....And for Western delivery, Long Clear quoted at 10c.@10⅛c.; Short Clear at 10½c.@10⅝c., and Cumberlands at 10½c.@10⅝c.; and Short Rib at 10⅜c....Sales for Western delivery of 500 bxs. Long and Short Clear at 10¼c. ⅌ ℔....Western Lard has been more freely dealt in, but at somewhat lower figures. The inquiry for early delivery has been in good part for shipment....Of Western Steam, for early delivery here, sales have been reported of 710 tcs. prime (mostly for shipment to England) at 12 13-16c., closing at 12¾c.@12 13-16c.; 50 tcs. choice at 12⅞c., and 700 tcs., off grade, to refiners, at 12⅝c.@12¾c....And for forward delivery of Western Steam sales have been made of 250 tcs., January option, at 12 13-16c., closing at 12¾c.@12 13-16c., 2,500 tcs., February options, at 12 13-16c.@12⅞c., closing with 12 13-16c. bid; 6,000 tcs., March, at 13c.@13 1-32c., closing at 13c., asked; 6,500 tcs., April, at 13⅛c.@13 3-16c., closing at 13⅛c., and 1,000 tcs., May, at 13¼c., closing at 13¼c. asked....City Lard has been rather more active, with sales reported of only 100 tcs. City Steam and Kettle at 12¾c., and 450 tcs. No. 1 do. at 12¼c. ⅌ ℔. ....Refined Lard has been more sought after, with sales reported of 1,000 tcs. for the Continent on private terms, quoted at 13⅛c.; 300 tcs. for the West Indies at 12⅝c., and 100 tcs. (a choice brand) for South America at 13½c. ⅌ ℔....Beef has been in moderate request at steady rates....We quote barreled Beef at from $11 50@$12 50 for Extra, and $10 50@$11 50 for Plain Mess; $15 50@$16 50 for Packet, ⅌ bbl.; sales, 75 bbls....And Tierce Beef quoted thus: Prime Mess, $23; India Mess, $25; City Extra India Mess, $30 50@$32; sales, 100 tcs. Packet on private terms....Beef Hams have been in demand at $23@$25 for good to very choice Western, and $22@$22 50 for best new Southern; sales, 50 bbls. choice Western at $24....Butter, and Cheese steady, with a fair inquiry noted for the better grades....Fresh Eggs quoted at 20c.@25c. for fair to very choice, on a moderate trade....Tallow has been quoted about steady, with sales of 75,000 ℔. good to very choice at 9⅛c.@9¾c....Stearine quiet for early delivery, with prime Western, in tcs., quoted at 13c.@13⅛c.; choice City, 13¼c. ⅌ ℔.

RICE—A moderate demand has been noted for supplies, with prices quoted firm. We quote fair to choice Carolina at $6 50@$7 50; Louisiana at $5 75@$6 75; Rangoon, $6 37½@$6 50, currency, and $2 50@$2 55, chiefly at $2 55, gold, in bond; Patna at $7 25@$7 50, currency, free, and $4@$4 25, gold, in bond, ⅌ 100 ℔. Stock of Rangoon here estimated at 9,000 bags.

SEEDS—Clover wanted, chiefly for export, at very firm prices for strictly prime to choice....Prime to choice State Clover quoted at 13⅞c.@14c., with fancy lots held higher; choice Western do. at 13½c. ⅌ ℔. Sales reported of three car loads of State, (part to arrive,) mostly at 14c., and 30 bags State at 13¾c.... Timothy inactive and somewhat nominal at $2 40@$3, from cars and store, ⅌ bushel....Rough Flax also nominal at $1 65@$1 70 ⅌ bushel....Russian Hempseed quiet at $1 85@$1 90, currency, ⅌ bushel.... Canary-seed has been in rather slack demand, within the range of $7 50@$8 75....Rape-seed, $2 85@$3 25 ⅌ bushel....Calcutta Linseed has been inactive; quoted at $2@$2 02½, gold, ⅌ 56 ℔.

SUGARS—Raw dull but steady; 6,000 bags Cuba sold at 7c. ⅌ ℔....We quote fair Refining Cuba at 8c.; good do. at 8¼c.; prime do. at 8⅜c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8⅜c.@9c.; No. 12 Clayed stock, 8⅜c.; Centrifugal stock, 8½c.@9⅛c.; Manila bags, 7⅝c.@8c.; Molasses Sugar, 7c.@7¾c.; Melado, 4¾c.@6¼c.... Refined Sugars have been in fair request, with Crushed quoted at 10¾c.; Powdered at 10¾c.@10⅞c.; Granulated at 10½c.; Cut Loaf at 11⅜c.; A's at 9⅝c.@10⅛c.; Yellow at 8½c.@9½c. ⅌ ℔. ....The receipts here since Jan. 1 have been 4,835 hhds., 4,739 bxs., 91,631 bags, (and 610 hhds. Melado;) sales, (to this morning,) 7,050 hhds., 10,224 bxs., 123,724 bags, (and 259 hhds. Melado.)....Stock in first hands here to-day estimated at 15,405 hhds., 13,625 bxs., and 75,040 bags, (and 1,513 hhds Melado,) against 26,817 hhds., 35,393 bxs., and 30,277 bags, (and 453 hhds. Melado,) Jan. 21, 1875.

TEAS—Quiet within the previous range. By auction, sales were made of 550 half-chests season 1875-6 Moyune at 22½c.@53c., 703 half-chests Foochow Oolong at 26c.@30½c., 336 half-chests Amoy Oolong at 25c.@28c., 153 half-chests uncolored at 31½c.@38c.

WHISKY—Sold to the extent of 110 bbls. at $1 11, and 50 bbls. at $1 10½; market quiet.

FREIGHTS—The general market has been quiet since our last. Rates have not varied materially. Grain room most wanted. Tonnage for Petroleum in limited request....For Liverpool, the engagements reported, since our last, have been, by steam, 300 bales Cotton at ¼d. ⅌ ℔.; 2,600 p. s. Provisions, mainly Cheese, at 35s.; and 150 hhds. Tallow at 30s. ⅌ ton; also rumored, a bark, hence, with about 3,100 bbls. Petroleum and products, at 5s., but rumor without confirmation....For London, the Grain mentioned in our last, by steam, should have been placed under the heading of sail engagements....For Glasgow, by steam, 8,000 bushels Grain, at 8⅜d. ⅌ 60 ℔....For Bristol, by sail, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 3s. ⅌ bbl.; and by steam, 24,000 bushels Grain on private terms....For Hull, by steam, 8,000 bushels Peas at 9d. ⅌ bushel; and 20 tons Tallow at 35s. ⅌ ton....For Cork, a ship, 1,428 tons, with Wheat, from San Francisco, reported as loading on owner's account....For Hamburg, by steam, 700 pks. Lard, 750 Hides, 50 pks. Tallow, 1,500 bxs. extra Logwood, and 2,800 bags Coffee, (reported as of recent engagements,) at market rates; also a Norwegian bark, 630 tons, hence with about 3,600 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 4s. 9d. ⅌ bbl., (with option of Antwerp.) ....For Rotterdam, by steam, 1,100 pks. Lard and Tallow, 100 pks. Tobacco, and 3,500 Staves, (of recent shipment,) at current rates....For the Baltic, a German brig, 213 tons, with about 1,350 bbls. Refined Petroleum from Philadelphia at 5s. 3d.@5s. 6d. ⅌ bbl. ....For Naples, an Italian bark, 403 tons, hence, with about 2,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 4s. 9d. ⅌ bbl.... For Marseilles, a Spanish bark, with about 2,600 bbls. Crude Petroleum from Baltimore at 4s. 10½d. ⅌ bbl.... For Cardenas and back to Philadelphia, an American schooner, 280 tons, reported, at $5 12½ for Sugar, $4 62½ for Melado, and $3 12½ for Molasses....For Port Royal, a schooner, 419 tons, with Coal from Philadelphia at $2 20 ⅌ ton.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, Jan. 20.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 1 car, 17 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 6,140 head, or 420 cars, of which 199 cars were through consignments, and the balance on sale here, against 192 cars for the same time last week, and 464 cars for the same week last year; no market to-day; no transactions except in odds and ends to the City trade since our last report; the stock held over after yesterday's market was shipped East to-day, leaving the yards about bare of stock. Sheep and Lambs—No fresh arrivals to-day, leaving the total supply for the week thus far 14,000 head, against 16,000 head for the same time last week, and 23,400 head for the same week last year; there was a little activity in the market this morning; the stock remaining unsold after yesterday's trade was over was disposed of to-day, leaving the yards bare of stock; prices ruled ¼c. off of the opening quotations of the week; sales of Michigan Sheep, averaging 87 ℔., at $5 50@$5 85; Missouri do., ranging from 112 to 116 ℔., at $6 12½; Ohio do., ranging from 79 to 88 ℔., at $5 50. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 3,700 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 20,400 head, against 25,500 head for the same time last week; and 19,900 head for same week last year; market opened more active, Yorkers being in good demand; sales, 2,200 head at $7 15@$7 30, mostly at $7 20@$7 25; Heavy Hogs dull and slow; sales, 300 head common to prime selected at $7 30@$7 50.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 3,000 head; official receipts yesterday, 3,900 head; market moderately active and prices steady; Butchers' sold at $2 70@$3 50; medium to good Steers at $4@$4 80; best shipping at $5@$5 75; really choice Cattle would sell at $6@$6 25. Hogs—Receipts, 17,000 head; market quiet, but firm at opening, but closed weak and a shade lower; sales of packers at $6 90@$7 30, chiefly at $7 25; Eastern grades at $7 35@$7 45; shipments, 1,690 head. Sheep—Receipts, 2,500 head; official receipts yesterday, 2,900 head; market active and firm; sales of common to choice at $4@$6.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—Flour nominally unchanged. Wheat irregular, but in the main higher; No. 1 Chicago Spring, $1 10; No. 2 do., $1 00½@$1 00¾, spot; sales at 99¼c., February; closed at 98⅝c., February; 98¾c., March; $1 05, May; No. 3 do., 80c.@80½c.; rejected, 66c. Corn quiet but firm; No. 2, 43¼c., spot; 42¼c., February; 45¾c., May—these prices bid. Oats firmer and held higher; No. 2, 30⅝c., spot; 30¾c. bid, February. Rye steady, with a moderate demand, at 67c. Dressed Hogs—Demand fair and prices have advanced; sales at $8 15@$8 30. Pork active but lower; at $19 15, spot; $19 25, February; $19 50, March. Lard active but lower; at $12 50, spot; $12 20@$12 22½, February; $12 37½, March. Bulk Meats easier but good demand; Shoulders, 7⅛c.; Short Rib Middles, 10¾c.; Short Clear Middles, 10⅝c. Whisky dull and lower at $1 06. Receipts—Flour, 6,000 bbls.; Wheat, 32,000 bushels; Corn, 88,000 bushels; Oats, 12,000 bushels; Barley, 8,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 8,000 bbls.; Wheat, 13,000 bushels; Corn, 39,000 bushels; Oats, 3,000 bushels; Barley, 3,000 bushels. At the afternoon call of the board—Wheat active and higher at 99¼c.@99⅜c., February; 99⅜c. March. Corn firmer at 43⅜c.@43½c., January; 42⅜c.@42½c., February. Oats unchanged. Pork steady at $19 10@$19 17½, January; $19 27½@$19 30, February. Lard unchanged. Barley—Demand light, but holders firm; sales at 81c.; 77¾c., February.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 20.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat higher; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 52½, cash; No. 3 do., $1 38, cash. Corn higher; No. 2 Mixed, 38⅜c.@39½c., cash; 39½c.@39⅝c., February. Oats firmer, but inactive, at 35½c., cash and January. Barley quiet and unchanged. Rye dull; lower to sell; 66c. bid. Pork dull, at $19 75 for small lots, cash; $20, March. Bulk Meats easier; little doing; Shoulders, 7½c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 10¼c. and 10½c.; fully cured Meat would probably bring ⅛c. more. Bacon—More doing; Shoulders, 8⅞c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 11½c. and 11¾c. cash; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 12¼c. and 12½c., May. Green Meats irregular, but in the main lower; Shoulders, 6½c., Sides and Hams, 9¾c.@10c. and 10⅜c.@10½. Lard dull; small lots, 10⅝c.; round lots held at 12⅛c.@12¼c. Whisky nominally unchanged. Live Hogs strong and higher; Shipping, $6 50@$6 90; packing, $7@$7 20; Extra, $7 25@$7 30. Cattle dull and lower on all grades excepting Stockers and Feeders; good to prime native Shipping Steers, $4 50@$4 75; fair do., $4@$4 25; Pony do., $3@$4 75; choice native Cows, $3 50@$3 75; fair to good do., $2 75@$3 25; Stockers, $2 50@$4; Feeders, $4@$4 75. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 8,000 bushels Wheat, 63,000 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats, 7,000 bushels Barley, 4,335 head Hogs, 1,400 head Cattle.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 20.—Flour steady with a fair demand. Wheat easier and quiet at $1 30@$1 35. Corn dull at 41c.@43c. Oats dull but unchanged. Barley steady and unchanged. Pork inactive at $20@$20 25. Lard steady with a moderate demand; Steam, 12 3-16c.@12¼c., cash; $12 30, February; Kettle, 13c.@13¼c. Bulk Meats inactive; sales of Shoulders at 7⅜c.@7⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10⅜c.@10⅝c. Clear Sides, 10⅝c.@10⅞c., all partly cured. Bacon—Only a jobbing and order trade. Green Meats quiet but firm; Shoulders, $7 10@$7 15; Sides, $9 90@$10; Hams, $10 25@$11 25. Whisky closed lower at $1 06. Butter dull and heavy; lower; sales of choice at 24c.@26c. Hogs strong and firm; common to good light, $6 75@$7 10; fair to good packing, $7 20@$7 35; choice heavy, $7 40@$7 45; receipts, 4,610 head; shipments, 125 head.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 20.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 08¼; hard do., $1 20; No. 2 do., 99¾c.; February, $1 00¼; March, $1 01¾; No. 3 do., 83¼c. Corn dull and easier; No. 2, 43c. Oats steady; No. 2, 32¼c. Barley quiet; No. 2 Spring, 95c.; No. 3 do., 56½c. Rye steady and unchanged; No. 1, 70c. Provisions easier but not quotably lower. Mess Pork, $19 15. Lard—Prime Kettle, $13; Steam, $12 15. Hams, in pickle, steady at 11c.@11¾c. Dry-salted Shoulders, 7c., loose; Middles, 10c.@10⅝c., boxed. Dressed Hogs firmer; held higher at $8 15@$8 20. Receipts—Flour, 6,000 bbls.; Wheat, 45,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 6,000 bbls.; Wheat, 22,000 bushels.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 20.—Sugar—Demand good and stronger; inferior, 4c.@5½c.; common, 5¾c.@5⅞c.; prime to choice, 7¼c.@7½c.; gray Clarified, 7¾c.@8¼c. Bran in fair supply and declined at 80c.@82½c. Corn-meal dull at $2 25. Hay dull and in good supply; ordinary, $16@$16 37½; prime, $20. Pork in request, with little in first hands; $21 50 offered; $21 75 asked. Dry-salted Meats—A fair order trade; round lots quoted at 8c.@8¼c. for Shoulders, and 10¾c. and 11¼c. for Clear Rib and Clear Sides. Whisky lower; Louisiana Rectified, $1 10; Western, $1 10@$1 13. The market for other articles is unchanged. Gold, 113. Exchange—New-York sight, ¼ discount; Sterling, bank, $5 45½@$5 46.

TOLEDO, Jan. 20.—Flour dull. Wheat easier; No. 3 White Wabash, $1 25; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 27½; Extra do. held at $1 39; $1 38½ offered; Amber Michigan, $1 24½; February, $1 25; March, $1 27; April, $1 30; No. 2 Red Winter held at $1 26; $1 24½ offered; No. 3 Red, $1 04; No. 3 Dayton and Michigan, $1 03. Corn dull; high Mixed, 46½c.; March, 47½c. offered; 48c. asked; May, 50½c.; low Mixed, 45½c. Oats dull; No. 2, 36¾c.; White, 40c.; Michigan, 36c. Clover-seed, $8. Dressed Hogs, $8@$8 30. Receipts—13,000 bushels Wheat, 28,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—200 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 50,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Oats.

BUFFALO, Jan. 20.—Receipts—Flour, 10,200 bbls.; Wheat, 28,000 bushels; Corn, 45,600 bushels; Oats, 13,000 bushels; Barley, 42,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 10,000 bbls.; Wheat, 26,000 bushels; Corn, 43,000 bushels; Oats, 13,000 bushels; Barley, 42,000 bushels. Flour quiet, unchanged. Wheat neglected. Corn dull; Old neglected; sales, 6 cars New at 52c.@53c. Oats inactive, except retailing from wagons. Rye inactive. Barley held firm; little inquiry; no transactions reported. Pork dull; Heavy Mess, $20 50. Lard dull at 13c. Highwines nominally $1 10.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 20.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet, but steady at $1 05@$1 20. Corn quiet, but steady at 45c.@47c. Oats quiet, but firm at 38c.@42c. Rye dull at 75c.@80c. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Pork nominal. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 7½c.@7¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10⅝c.@10⅞c.; Clear Sides, 11c.@11⅛c. Bacon—Shoulders, 9¼c.@9½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12c.; Clear Sides, 12⅜c.@12⅝c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 14¾c.@15c. Lard—Tierce, 14¼c.; Keg, 14¾c. Whisky, $1 06. Bagging quiet and unchanged.

OSWEGO, Jan. 20.—Flour unchanged; sales, 1,000 bbls. Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 40; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 40; Extra, $1 55. Corn quiet; old Western Mixed, 68c. Barley quiet; some inquiry; No. 2 Canada held at $1 08; No. 2 Bay, $1 15; No. 1 Canada, $1 23. Corn-meal—Bolted, $27; Unbolted, $26. Millfeed—Shorts, $17@$18; Shipstuffs, $19@$20; Middlings, $23@$26.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

GALVESTON, Jan. 20.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 12⅜c.; Low Middling, 11½c.; Good Ordinary, 10⅜c.; net receipts, 1,990 bales; gross, 2,009 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,914 bales; to the Channel, 858 bales; coastwise, 1,307 bales; sales, 1,427 bales; stock, 80,148 bales.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 20.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 12¾c.; Low Middling, 12¼c.; Good Ordinary, 10¾c.; net receipts, 1,553 bales; exports to France, 982 bales; to the Continent, 325 bales; coastwise, 1,187 bales; sales, 1,200 bales; stock, 58,502 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 20.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 12⅜c.; Low Middling, 11¼c.; Good Ordinary, 10c.; net receipts, 6,429 bales; gross, 6,812 bales; exports to Great Britain, 8,377 bales; coastwise, 1,390 bales; sales, 7,500 bales; stock, 328,533 bales.

MOBILE, Jan. 20.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 12⅜c.; Low Middling, 11¼c.@11⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 9⅞c.@10c.; net receipts, 351 bales; gross, 374 bales; exports to Great Britain, 5,300 bales; to France, 1,387 bales; coastwise, 890 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 75,934 bales.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following sales were made at the Exchange yesterday, Thursday, Jan. 20:

By William Kennelly, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, George L. Ingraham, Esq., Referee, four lots, each 25 by 100.8, on West Eighty-ninth street, north side, 200 feet west of Ninth avenue, sold for $6,500 to G. L. Stebbins, and eight lots, each 25 by 100.8, on West Ninetieth street, south side, 200 feet west of Ninth avenue, sold to same buyer for $13,000.

By same auctioneer, under a similar court decree, Thomas Boese, Esq., Referee, one two-story frame house, with lot 25 by 95.1, on Sylvan place, north-west corner of One Hundred and Twentieth street, sold for $2,500 to Lewis G. Knowell.

By Richard J. Garrettson, also under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, William Barney, Esq., Referee, three lots, each 25 by 100.10, on East One Hundred and Fourteenth street, north side, 270 feet east of First avenue, sold one for $1,325 to T. Donovan, one for $1,300 to Harriet Wixon, plaintiff, and one for $1,275 to T. Donovan.

By H. W. Coates, also by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, one lot, 25 by 100.5, on West Fifty-eighth street, south side, 375 feet west of Ninth avenue; sold for $4,200, to W. A. Caldwell, plaintiff in the foreclosure suit.

The remaining auctions noticed were adjourned as follows: Sale by Hugh N. Camp of a house and lot on West Twenty-first street, west of Ninth avenue, 27th inst.; sale by James M. Miller, of the premises No. 57 Ann street, same date; sale by E. A. Lawrence & Co. of a house and lot on East Forty-third street, west of Second avenue, same date; and sale by William Kennelly of a house and lot on West Thirty-eighth street, west of Tenth avenue, Feb. 3.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The sales announced for to-day at the Exchange are the following:

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John H. Hobart, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20 by 98.9, on West Forty-first street, south side, 300 feet west of Seventh avenue.

By F. H. Davies, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William P. Dixon, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 25 by 100.5, No. 238 East Fifty-ninth street, south side, 130 feet west of Second avenue.

By Blackwell & Riker, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, C. C. Bigelow, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 19.5 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Twentieth street, north side, 235 feet west of Fourth avenue.

EXCHANGE SALES—THURSDAY, JAN. 20.

NEW-YORK.

By William Kennelly.

4 lots, West 89th st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 9th av., each 25x100.8	$6,500
8 lots, West 90th st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 9th av., each 25x100.8	13,000
1 two-story frame house and lot, Sylvan place, n. w. corner of 120th st., lot 25x95.1	2,500

By Richard J. Garrettson.

1 lot, East 114th st., n. s., 270 ft. e. of 1st av., 25x100.10	$1,325
1 lot, East 114th st., n. s., 295 ft. e. of 1st av., adjoining above, same size	1,300
1 lot, East 114th st., n. s., 320 ft. e. of 1st av., adjoining above, same size	1,275

By H. W. Coates.

1 lot, West 58th st., s. s., 375 ft. w. of 9th av., 25x100.5	$4,200

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, Jan. 19.

69th st., n. s., 345 ft. w. of 3d av., 75x100.5; Joseph Duncan and wife to James Judge	$15,250
Avenue A, e. s., 51.2 ft. w. of 82d st., 30.3x98.9; Johann H. Borgstede and wife to William Neuhaus	6,500
50th st., s. s., 260 ft. w. of 3d av., 20x100.5; William W. Boyle to Thomas L. Parker	600
100 st., s. s., 230 ft. w. of 2d av., 25x100.7; Samuel Cohen and wife to Frederick Booss	3,050
Henry st., s. s., 311.5 ft. e. of Scammel st., 88.11x95.9; Edward Connolly to Adalbertus Mielcuszurg	nom.
9th st., s. s., No. 287, 86.6 ft. w. of Avenue A; 27x26.6, ½ part of; John Keenohan to James Egan	300
Avenue A, n. e. corner of 82d st., 21x78; Wilhelm Neuhaus to Johann H. Borgstede and others	18,000
Railroad av., 50x150; Elgiva E. Purser to Sarah Ditchell	4,500
Mangin st., w. s., 80.3 ft. n. of Rivington st., 100x120; John Q. Preble and wife to Edmond Connolly	25,000
Broadway, w. s., 54.3¼ ft. s. of 57th st., 50x97.11; John D. Phillip and wife to John J. Levy	nom.
48th st., s. s., 69.6 ft. w. of 2d av., 19.2x100.5; Kettchen Putzel and husband to Emanuel Eising	11,250
14th st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 9th av., 206x50; James Stewart and wife to Hugh O'Reilly	30,000
54th st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 2d av., 25x100.5; Mary S. Towle and husband to Adolf Kerbs and others	5,600
160th st., s. s.; William S. Kelley, Referee, to Robert Greacen	2,225
3d av., e. s., 23.5 ft. n. of 47th st., 23.5x73; Michael J. McKenna, Referee, to Thomas Bohannan	11,800
79th st., s. s., 50 ft. w. of 4th av., 25x84.4; Joseph Meeks, Referee, to Amos R. Eno	6,300
128th st., n. s., 42.8 ft. w. of 2d av., 19x74.11; Jeannie M. Le Graw and husband to Manson Young	10,000
112th st., n. s., 425 ft., e. of 6th av., 25x100.11; James Keeley to Sarah W. Gilender	2,500
Railroad av., n. w. s., irregular; Mary A. Kelly to George W. Ditchett	1,500
Division st., s. s., 211.6 ft. e. of Montgomery st., 21.10x42.5; Ann Hackett and husband to Jacob Murr; exchange and	600
19th st., s. s., 183.6 ft. e. of 2d av., 20.11x92; Isaac Elsbach and wife to Moses Finkleston and others	13,160
21st st., n. s., 454.7 ft. w. of 9th av., 19.3x83; Joseph Blumenthal and wife to Charles Schlesinger	nom.
5th st., n. s., 137.10 ft. e. of Avenue C, 20x97; David W. Bonnell and others to Jonathan Bonnel	nom.
56th st., n. s., 325 ft. w. of 9th av., 200 ft. to 57th st., thence 25 ft.; E. D. Gale, Referee, to Frederic R. Coudert and others	3,700
76th st., s. s., 230 ft. e. of 3d av., 25x102.2; J. H. Hobart, Referee, to David Hollis	2,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, furnished or unfurnished, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. OFFER FOR SALE on Murray Hill, full size four-story houses in the following streets: East 34th st., near Madison av.; West 36th st., near 5th av.; East 37th st and West 37th st., near 5th av.; East and West 38th st., near 5th av., (one with stable,) and on 5th and Madison avs., near 34th st. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

WM. CRUIKSHANK,
Office No. 45 Astor House.
General management of Real Estate, a specialty.

FINE PLOTS AND SINGLE LOTS—ON AND near 5th av., below the Park—For sale cheap, with or without builder's loan. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

AN ELEGANT EXTRA-WIDE CORNER HOUSE FOR SALE,

ON 5TH AV., BELOW 34TH ST.

ALSO,

On a north-west corner of Madison av., on the Hill, a superb house, 28 feet wide.

Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine st.

A NEW, ELEGANT FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house, 156 West 53d st., Broadway and 5th av., cabinet trim, extra plummed; a bargain. V. K. Stevenson, Jr., 4 Pine st., or 33 East 17th st., or on the premises.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

VIRGINIA FARM WANTED FOR A FINE, Large Newark, (N. J.,) Residence.—Parties wishing to exchange properties will do well to call upon us; we deal in first-class property only; we offer for sale or exchange elegant villas, improved farms, well rented City property and unincumbered, well located lots; we buy and sell mortgages, insurance stocks, and miscellaneous securities, obtain loans, &c.; all orders promptly attended to. Principals only need call or address E. A. CONDIT & CO., No. 152 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

ORANGE, N. J.—(SPECIALTY.)—DESIRABLE properties for rent; also for sale. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 30 Pine st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FOR RENT.—TWO THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP houses, $800 each; three four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, $1,500; two four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, on Madison av., $1,500, $1,800; five superbly finished and admirably located brown-stone residences, $2,000, $2,500, $3,000, $6,000. Apply at the Office of the North America Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st., or at the office in new block, 60th st., near Madison av. KINGMAN F. PAGE.

ADJOINING PARK AV., 35TH ST.—ELEGANTLY located and furnished four-story medium-sized dwelling; rent low; possession. Offices No. 4 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

TO LET, FURNISHED—SECOND FLOOR IN brown-stone house No. 147 East 51st st.; also single room for gentleman; reference given and required; rent moderate.

TO RENT—HOUSE AND STORE, NO. 238 4TH AV., separately or together. Address THOMAS PITTIS, Box No. 731, Plainfield, N. J.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET

IN THE

TIMES BUILDING.

ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.

These rooms are desirably located, are well lighted, in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.

Apply to
GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

TO LET—ELEGANT BANKING ROOM, NO. 231 BROADWAY, opposite the Post Office, 25x118; all modern improvements; heated by steam; suitable for a large banking, insurance, or mercantile business. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, FOURTH FLOOR, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st. Inquire on premises.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

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Most trustworthy and reliable Servants' Institute, corner 11th st. and 6th av., (established 1853,) private families, hotels, boarding-houses, restaurants, laundries, public institutions, &c., can find very respectable servants for every capacity, of any nationality or denomination, now waiting for situations at reduced wages; for City or country. Be sure and take particular notice of this address, where reliable servants can be secured.

A LADY OF EDUCATION AND INTELLECTUAL tastes desires a position in a remunerative literary capacity. Address SCRIBE, Station L, City.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A NEAT AND TIDY Protestant young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; understands her business thoroughly; has the best of references from last employer; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, WAITRESS, AND ASSIST with Washing and Ironing.—By a very respectable young woman; very good chamber-maid and waitress, and an excellent washer and ironer; very obliging and desirable person; best testimonials; City or country. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR DO Fine Washing.—By a Swedish girl who understands her duties, and is a good washer and ironer; willing to make herself generally useful; will go in the country; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, WAITRESS, AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a Protestant young woman, who understands chamber-work thoroughly, also waiting, and is a first-class seamstress; would like a place in City or country; can furnish excellent references. Apply at Odell's Agency, 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH girl, with City reference, for chamber-work and waiting, or child's nurse; willing to divide her time with different kinds of work; is a neat seamstress, uses a machine, and is an excellent mender; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., between 22d and 23d sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A VERY NEAT AND tidy young Protestant woman as chamber-maid in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; is also a very neat hand-sewer; has several years' City reference. Apply at Bedell's, 340 4th av.

CHAMBER-MAID OR LAUNDRESS.—BY A Protestant young woman, as chamber-maid or laundress in a private family; good City reference. Call or address, for two days, No. 472 6th av., near 29th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or would take care of children and sew. Call at No. 201 East 37th st.; ring the bell.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a young girl as chamber-maid and seamstress, or would assist with children. Call at No. 464 7th av., above 35th st.; ring fourth bell.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A respectable Scotch Protestant girl, as chamber-maid and laundress; has got good reference. Call or address No. 224 East 35th st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid or waitress; best of City reference. Call at No. 417 West 32d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Scotch Protestant young woman as chamber-maid and waitress for a private or boarding-house; is willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av., first floor, front room.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY AN American girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or would take care of children and assist with chamber-work; best City reference. Call at No. 60 East 41st st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A WELSH PROTESTANT girl as chamber-maid and assist with washing, or with children; good references. Call at No. 327 East 12th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A competent young woman as excellent chamber-maid and waitress; would do waiting alone; has excellent City references. Call at No. 747½ 6th av., near 42d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY a respectable young woman as chamber-maid and laundress in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 128 East 60th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable Protestant girl to do chamber-work and waiting in a small private family; good reference. Call at No. 226 West 32d st., in the store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, active American Protestant girl, with good City reference. Call or address No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Welsh Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference. Call at 327 East 12th st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR LAUNDRESS.—BY A colored girl as chamber-maid or laundress in a private family; good City reference. Address C. A., Box 325 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR HOUSE-worker.—By a very respectable and well-recommended young woman; very good cook; an excellent washer and ironer; understands house-work thoroughly; very best testimonials, and a desirable person; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young English girl, just landed, as cook, washer, and ironer, or general house-work; City preferred. Call for two days at No. 817 10th av., between 54th and 55th sts., milk store.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN WHO IS A thorough cook in every branch; cooks meats, fish, game, poultry, &c., in superior style; is also an excellent baker and pastry cook; has best City reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COOK, &c.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN AGED thirty-five; is a good plain cook, and excellent bread baker; will do general house-work, except washing; wages moderate; will go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 332 East 9th st., in bakery.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERT FRENCH COOK, WHO IS able to get up dinner parties, cold and hot suppers, pastries, and piece monté; has the best of testimonials. Can be seen at Jacquin's French Bureau, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK, &c.—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN TO COOK, wash, and iron; seven years in one place; a good laundress and cook; neat in person and work; understands milk and butter; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK, &c.—BY A YOUNG WELSH GIRL AS cook, washer, and ironer, or to do general work; is a good worker, neat in her person, and obliging; would like a steady place; four years in last place. Call at No. 366 6th av., between 22d and 23d sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A strong young woman, whom we know as an excellent family cook; makes good bread and biscuit, soups, roasts, &c., and is an experienced laundress; can furnish undoubted references. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK, AND TO WASH, AND IRON, OR DO House-work.—City or country, at moderate wages, by a steady, sober, industrious girl, with good City reference. Call or address No. 951 6th av., 2d door above 53d st.

COOK.—FIRST-CLASS, BY A SWEDISH YOUNG woman of experience; is an excellent cook in all branches; neat, clean, and economical; references can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian Baths.

COOK, HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY GOOD GERman girls for City or country; understand all kinds of cooking or house-work, &c.; good references. At the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

COOK, &c.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; CITY OR country; no objection to a boarding-house; willing to assist with washing and ironing; best City references. Call at No. 241 West 27th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family where an assistant is kept; understands her business in all its branches; best City reference from last place. Call at 507 6th av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; CAN DO ALL kinds of family cooking; is an excellent baker; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 111 West 30th st., ring top bell.

COOK.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT WOMAN as first-class cook, washer, and ironer; no objections to a boarding-house; excellent City reference. Call at No. 281½ Elizabeth st., in the rear.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT ENGlish woman as first-class cook; understands cooking in every branch; no objection to a private boarding-house; best of City reference. Call at 207 West 26th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; THOROUGHLY understands all kinds of meats, jellies, creams, and desserts; is a first-class baker; City or country; best references. Apply at No. 109 West 41st st.

COOK, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL; A GOOD cook; makes good bread and biscuit; willing to assist with washing; good reference. Call for two days at No. 161 West 25th st., church basement.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED WOMAN as first-class cook; boarding-house preferred; good reference. Call at No. 213 West 15th st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; has the best of City references. Call at No. 252 West 16th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable woman as good cook, washer, and ironer; good City reference. Call at No. 245 East 28th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A COMPETENT woman; understands her business; good reference; moderate wages. Call at No. 161 East 28th st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD COOK and baker; will do the coarse washing; good City reference. Call at No. 488 6th av. Room No. 5.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By two smart, reliable young women, to live together; one as good cook and baker; the other as chamber-maid and waitress, both doing the work of a family between them; best City references. Apply at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av., first floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands making pastry, cake, jellies, &c.; will assist with washing and ironing; has good references. Can be seen for two days at No. 201 West 18th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT ENGlish cook; thoroughly competent in all branches; fancy dishes and desserts of all kinds; satisfactory reference. Address for two days J. M., Box No. 306 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERT FRENCH COOK, WHO IS able to get up dinner parties, cold and hot suppers, pastries, and piece monte; has the best of testimonials. Can be seen at Jacquin's French Bureau, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS GOOD cook; no objection to assist in the washing; good City reference; or house-work in a small private family; country preferred. Call No. at 57 West 18th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER IN A SMALL family; would prefer the country; is an excellent cook, and can give a satisfactory reference. Call at No. 307 West 38th st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL AS MEAT and vegetable cook; would not object to a boarding-house; has the best of references. Call at No. 103 East 27th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young American girl to do the work of a small family; a good cook, washer, and ironer; the best of City references. Call at No. 103 East 27th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A German girl; no objection to the country. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH Protestant as dress-maker or seamstress in a private family; good references from last employer. Call at No. 246 West 20th st.

DRESS-MAKER OR SEAMSTRESS.—BY A young English woman as dress-maker or seamstress in a private family; thoroughly competent; good references. Apply at No. 246 West 20th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-MAKer by the day or week; also, good on boys' clothing; terms very low. Call or address Dress-maker, No. 1,491 Broadway, or No. 452 West 53d st.

DRESS-MAKER, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl; understands dress-making and family sewing; or as lady's maid, care children or chamber-work; good City reference. Call at No. 334 East 21st st.

FAMILIES REQUIRING PROTESTANT servants would do well to call from 9 to 12, at the Church of Our Saviour, 39th st. and 3d av.

GOVERNESS, &c.—BY A YOUNG LADY OUT of employment, any respectable calling, understands dress-making; no objections to the country or to travel; best of references given and required. Address Del. Vance, Box No. 179 *Times* Office.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman for general house-work; French flat preferred; City reference. Call at No. 340 East 25th st., third floor.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN FOR house-work in a small family; best City reference; wages no object. Call at No. 217 East 25th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERIcan girl to do general house-work for a small family; she is a real good girl, willing, obliging, and of kind disposition. Call at Morison's, corner 11th st. and 6th av. Take notice of this address.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO house-work in a small family or to cook, wash, and iron; has best City reference. Call at No. 322 East 29th st., second floor, front.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A GERMAN GIRL AS LADY'S maid; is a first-class hair-dresser and seamstress; in hotel or private family; good City reference. Address H. A. R., Box No. 321 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as lady's maid and seamstress; operates on different machines; dresses hair; good City reference. Apply at No. 230 West 16th st., in bakery.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as lady's maid; can trim dresses; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 497 7th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH PERSON AS lady's maid; understands hair-dressing and dress-making; City reference. Address A., Box No. 327 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A CAPABLE LAUNDRESS; understands French fluting and plaiting; all kinds of finery; unexceptionable City reference. Address M. A., Box No. 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Swedish girl as first-class laundress; understands her business thoroughly; would do some chamber-work; best City references. Call at Swedish Servants' Agency, No. 203 East 37th st.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class laundress, or would cook, wash, and iron in a small private family; no objection to the country; good reference. Call at No. 105 East 38th st.

LAUNDRESS.—AS FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; good City reference. Call at No. 343 East 33d st., second floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT ENGLISH young woman as first-class laundress; understands ladies' fineries and fluting; will assist in chamber-work; is careful and obliging. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class laundress; thoroughly understands her business; no objection to the country; good reference. Call at No. 248 West 30th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class laundress; understands all kinds of fine washing; City or country; best of references. Call for two days at No. 169 West 25th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A CAPABLE LAUNDRESS who has just left her place, where she had lived two years; lady can be seen. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND PROTestant woman as laundress; has the best of City references; country preferred. Apply at No. 109 West 41st st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A COMPETENT NURSE FOR growing children; thoroughly understands their wants and is fond of children; understands the duties of household; City reference. Address E. S., Box No. 282 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO OBTAIN A good and reliable nurse for a young baby or growing children; has three years' City references; speaks good French and is entirely devoted to children. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., O. R.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS NURSE WHO CAN take the full charge of a baby; can cut and fit; can come well recommended from her last place. Call at No. 340 East 25th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL WELL TRAINED and with good references to mind a child or do light house-work; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., between 22d and 23d sts.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN WOMAN AS infant's nurse, or will attend on an invalid lady; is experienced in sickness; good City references. Call at No. 222 West 32d st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED Scotch woman to take care of an invalid or delicate lady; good references. Call at No. 841 6th av., between 47th and 48th sts., in the store.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—UNDERSTANDS Wheeler & Wilson's machine; good City reference. Call at No. 726 8th av., near 45th st.

NURSE.—BY A STRONG, HEALTHY YOUNG WOMan as wet nurse for a few months; has good references; City or country. Call at No. 128 West 24th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN PROTESTANT girl as nurse; can bring up a baby from its birth; or would do chamber-work and take care of growing children; excellent references. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS CHILD'S NURSE, or would take care of grown children; can do plain sewing and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine. Last employer to be seen at 236 East 29th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN WOMAN AS infant's nurse, or will attend on an invalid lady; is experienced in sickness; good City references. Call at No. 346 West 37th st.

SEAMSTRESS OR NURSE.—BY A YOUNG American girl; good references. Address, for three days, M. N., Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A GIRL AS SEAMstress and dress-maker; is willing to assist with chamber-work. Call at No. 137 East 45th st., present employer's.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, parlor-maid, or chamber-maid; a most thorough servant girl; capable, trustworthy, and reliable; can furnish several years' City reference from one family. Call at Jacquin's Bureau, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS COMpetent waitress in a private family; understands the care of silver and getting up salads; willing and obliging; good City reference. Call at No. 314 East 31st st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class waitress; understands making salads and care of silver perfectly; is competent to fill a man's place; excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITress; will assist in the chamber-work; willing to go in the country; best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 219 East 29th st.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A Norwegian girl, speaking good English; about three years' City references; is a thorough chamber-maid, a first-class waitress. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian baths.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class waitress; willing to assist with chamber-work; two and a half years' City reference. Call at No. 229 East 24th st.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—AS waitress and chamber-maid; good City references. Call at No. 219 West 28th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as waitress; best reference from her last place. Call at or address No. 115 West 41st st.

WASHING.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS WISHes a family's washing, or would take ladies' or gentlemen's washing; can do all kinds of fine work and fluting; would go out by the day; best of reference from present employer. Call at No. 315 East 37th st., Mrs. Plunkett.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN SOLICits washing and ironing; has the best City references. Apply at No. 903 1st av.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, (COLORED,) as coachman; is a good driver and first-class groom. Please call or address W. G., No. 41 West 45th st., rear building.

COACHMAN.—BY A COACHMAN WHO THORoughly understands his business; five years' first-class City reference from his last employer; will be found willing and obliging. Call or address J. D., No. 111 East 22d st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MARRIED man (no family) as first-class coachman and groom; is perfectly honest, sober, industrious, and obliging; is willing to make himself generally useful; first-class reference. Address G. R., Box No. 316 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS COACHman; thoroughly understands his business; no objection to the country; has first-class reference. Call at or address for two days J. S., No. 317 West 15th st., stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN; THORoughly understands his business, and is well acquainted with the City, and has the best of references. Address W. M., Box No. 298 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MARRIED man; no incumbrances; thoroughly understands his business; has the best of references. Address H. K., Box No. 259 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man; willing and obliging; no objection to the country; City and country reference. Call or address for three days Thos. Hughes, No. 239 East 22d st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN ENGLISHman; married; eleven years in last place. Call or address H. W., No. 144 5th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, whom he can highly recommend as a trustworthy, sober, single young man; Protestant; a good groom and careful driver. Call or address F. L., No. 30 West 26th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A USEFUL MAN; GOOD REFerence. Address M., Box No. 245 *Times* Office.

FARMER, &c.—BY A PRACTICAL MARRIED man as farmer; no incumbrance; capable to take entire charge; understands treatment of all fancy stock; wife can take charge of dairy; City reference. Apply to William Brown, 201 East 46th st., 2d floor.

FOOTMAN OR WAITER.—BY A YOUNG Frenchman, speaking English, as footman or waiter; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 232 West 41st st.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; THOROUGHly understands cultivating of green-house, graperies, fruit, vegetables, and pleasure grounds, ornamental planting of lawn; has a thorough knowledge of landscape gardening; highest testimonials. Address Gardener, No. 26 Rector st.

GARDENER.—BY AN EXCELLENT GARDENER; understands gardening in all its branches; is willing and obliging; can furnish best references. Address H. Y. Z., No. 13 River st., Newark, N. J.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN IN A HOTEL to do work in a pantry or kitchen, and will make himself generally useful. Address No. 532 Court st., Brooklyn.

USEFUL MAN.—AN EDUCATED YOUNG MAN, (German,) would like employment of any kind; writes German and English. Apply at 150 East 42d st.

USEFUL BOY.—BY A YOUTH OF EIGHTEEN, good habits, Scotch Protestant, for either outside or inside work; is a good driver, understands care of horses, &c., and can do indoor work satisfactorily; City or country. Inquire for Robert, No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A STEADY, respectable colored man; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; first-class references will be given for sobriety and honesty from the most respectable families in the City. Address A. D., Box No. 291 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER, PANTRY-MAID, &c.—BY A REspectable married man and wife, (Swedes;) no incumbrance; man as first-class waiter; wife as pantry-maid; is a first-class laundress; both are competent; best of references. Apply at No. 301 East 33d st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN, SPEAKing English; is of good appearance, well recommended, a first-class waiter, willing, and obliging; wages moderate. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servant's Office, 108 East 27th st., over Russian Baths.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY BY A SINGLE Protestant young man; is a first-class butler; no objection to live in the country; has excellent City reference. Call at No. 237 West 33d st.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN AS FIRST-CLASS waiter in a private family; has the best of City references from last place. Address M. D., Box No. 259 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—AS FIRST-CLASS WAITER IN A private family; perfectly understands his business; good City reference. Address G. B., Box No. 311 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RELIABLE AND COMPETENT Protestant man as first-class waiter in a private family; has the best of City references; no objection to City or country. Address J. M., Box 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A SINgle man of long experience; thoroughly understands his business in every respect, and can furnish best City references. Address J. S., Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED YOUNG MAN AS first-class waiter in a private family or boarding-house; good carver; good references. Address A. B., Box No. 270 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN AS WAITER; first-class reference. Call on or address P. F. B., No. 745 10th av., room No. 6.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A STEADY, SOBER, AND RESPECTAble man to work on a farm; must understand every branch of farming, and must have good references. Also wanted, two married couples, the men to do farming, the women to do general house-work. Call at Morison's Reliable Institute, corner 11th st. and 6th av.

WANTED—AN ERRAND BOY IN A DRY GOODS importing house; must be active and intelligent, well acquainted with the City, and able to furnish satisfactory references. Apply by letter to Box No. 222 Post Office.

WANTED—CANVASSERS, LADIES OR GENTLEmen, for a popular monthly; salary paid, and reference required. Call at No. 37 Park row, room No. 3. J. W. PROCTOR.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE. CALL AT No. 343 West 55th st., from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.; City reference required.

WANTED—A WAITRESS IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; the best City references required. Call at No. 106 5th av. from 10 to 12 to-day.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"PRIVATE RETREAT FOR THE INTEMPERATE," located at Mount Vernon, Westchester County, N. Y.

The "PRIVATE RETREAT," established by Dr. William Murphy, (formerly Health Commissioner of the City of New-York,) in the year 1872, having been leased by the undersigned for a term of years, is now open for the reception of patients.

The house has been put in thorough order and repair, and newly painted throughout, and ample means provided to meet the physical, intellectual, and medical requirements of the persons submitted to our care.

As this is a strictly private enterprise, great care will be taken as to the standing of the persons admitted, as necessarily the number must be limited.

Terms, for board and treatment, $25 to $75 per week, according to the accommodation and attention required. For further particulars apply as above.

Messrs. DYER & MOORE, Proprietors.
MOUNT VERNON, Jan. 1, 1876.

TAMAR INDIEN—A LAXATIVE FRUIT LOZENGE, agreeable to take; specific remedy for constipation and its consequences. E. GRILLON, No. 27 Rue Rambuteau, Paris. Depot, CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New-York.

JAS. COWAN, SEEDSMAN,
NO. 1,216 BROADWAY, COR. 30TH ST., NEW-YORK.

SAUCES.

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE "ONLY GOOD SAUCE," And applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras to his brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

Worcestershire Sauce.

Sold Wholesale and for Exportation by the Proprietors, LEA & PERRINS, Worcester, England; and Retail by Dealers in Sauces generally throughout the world.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

At the BREAKFAST TABLE it imparts the most exquisite relish and zest to Hot or Cold Meat, Fowl, Fish, Broiled Kidney, &c.

At the DINNER TABLE, in Soup, with Fish, Hot Joints, Game, and in all Gravies, it gives a delightful flavor.

At the LUNCHEON AND SUPPER TABLE it is deemed indispensable by those familiar with its estimable qualities.

From New-York Times.

There is no relish in the world which is so universally liked as Lea & Perrins' famous Worcestershire Sauce.

The excellence of this Sauce having caused numerous imitations. The NEW LABEL bears a *fac simile* of the proprietors' signature,

Lea & Perrins

which is placed upon each bottle.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
NEW-YORK.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A COUPE AND ONE CLARENCE, NEARLY new, used by a private family going South, to be seen at M. CURLEY'S, Nos. 109, 111, and 113 East 13th st., near 4th av.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOHN FERGUSON, plaintiff, against JAY GOULD, Lucy D. Fisk, individually, and as Executrix of the last will and testament of James Fisk, Junior, deceased; James Fisk, (Senior,) and Love Crowl Fisk, his wife; Minnie F. Morse, Rosie G. Morse, The Erie Railroad Company, Hugh J. Jewett, as Receiver of the Erie Railroad Company, John H. Bird Halpern Albert, Carrie F. Ostheim, John M. Lewis, Thomas F. Hayes, John F. Cole, Anastasia Gigon Kussell, William Taylor, Charles McIntosh, Wood Brothers Company, Helen J. Mansfield, John L. Melcher, Marietta R. Stevens and Charles G. Stevens, Executors and Executrix of Paran Stevens, deceased; The National Bank of Poultney, Charles Gerding, as Assignee of Matthew B. Brady, a bankrupt; William D. Marston, The Board of Commissioners of Pilots, Levi Steinweg, Camden C. Dike, Arthur C. Bigelow, Benjamin O. Burdick, Duncan S. Walker, Levi Underwood, William H. Gurney, The Jefferson Car Company, The President, Managers, and Company of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, John Punton, Benjamin W. Blanchard, W. B. White, James E. Brett, Gustavus A. Brett, William G. Brett, Pierre V. A. Brett, defendants.—Summons for Relief.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 5 Dey street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated November 24, 1875.

JEROLOMAN & ARROWSMITH,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, on the 24th day of November, 1875.

JEROLOMAN & ARROWSMITH,
ja7-1aw6wF* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE petition of the NEW-YORK ELEVATED RAILROAD COMPANY.—The undersigned, Commissioners appointed under and by virtue of orders made in the above matter at the general term of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, held in and for the First Department at the Court-house, in the City of New-York, one on the first day of December, 1875, and the other on the fourteenth day of January, 1876, pursuant to the provisions of chapter 606, of the laws of 1875, to determine whether the railway referred to in said orders ought to be constructed and operated by the New-York Elevated Railroad Company over, through, and along the streets and avenues referred to in said orders and specified in the petition upon which said orders were made, which petition was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the first day of December, 1875, do hereby appoint the 26th day of January instant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, as the time and place when and where they will hear all parties interested in said matter.—Dated New-York, January 15, 1876.

O. H. PALMER,
EVERETT P. WHEELER,
E. Z. LAURENCE,
Commissioners.

MARINE COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—PAUL W. DAVIS, plaintiff, against HENRY M. FRANKLIN, defendant.—Summons.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Marine Court of the City of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office No. 9 Murray street, in the City of New-York, within six days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of five hundred and three dollars and twenty-nine cents, with interest from the 21st day of December, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York City, December 21, 1875. NORWOOD & COGGESHALL,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the Marine Court of the City of New-York, at the City Hall in the City, County, and State of New-York, on the 6th day of January, 1876. NORWOOD & COGGESHALL,
ja7-1aw6wF* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—CITY AND County of New-York.—STEPHEN S. HOE, Plaintiff, vs. SARAH E. COOKE and JUSTUS COOKE, her husband, Eliza A. Mickle and John J. Mickle, The Eagle Condensed Milk Company, Patrick Fay, and Barney Bartram, Ambrose Mygatt, and Abiah W. Palmer, as Receivers, &c., of the Eagle Condensed Milk Company, defendants.—Summons for relief.—Com. not served.—To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York at the Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office No. 46 Pine street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Dec. 22, 1875.

A. V. W. VAN VECHTEN, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 46 Pine st.

The complaint in this action was duly filed as above on the 23d day of December, 1875.

A. V. W. VAN VECHTEN, Plaintiff's Attorney.
d31-1aw6wF*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY of New-York.—EMELINE H. McINTYRE, plaintiff, against HYRAM C. McINTYRE, defendant.—Summons, for relief, (com. not ser.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his offices, Number 47 Wall street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York City, Jan. 17, 1876.

C. W. TOWN, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 47 Wall street, New-York City.

The complaint in above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court and of the City and County of New-York on the 20th day of January, 1876. C. W. TOWN, Plaintiff's Attorney.
ja21-1aw6wF*

MURPHY, CORNELIUS.—NEW-YORK SUpreme Court.—EDWARD MURPHY, plaintiff, against CORNELIUS MURPHY and WATSON MATTHEWS, defendants.—Summons for Relief.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action (which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 4th day of September, 1875,) and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber at his office, No. 12 Chambers street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, July 15, 1875.

C. W. VAN VOORHIS,
ja7-1aw6wF* Plaintiff's Attorney.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—NOTICE IS hereby given that BENJAMIN BENNETT, of the City of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey, hath this day made an assignment to the subscriber of his estate for the equal benefit of all his creditors, and that said creditors must exhibit their respective claims under oath or affirmation within the term of three months.—Dated Dec. 31, 1875. JAMES N. DAVIS, Assignee,
ja14-1aw6wF* No. 87 Newark av., Jersey City.

MILLINERY.

MARIE TILLMANN CO., OF PARIS, IMporters of art millinery, modes, the new "[illegible]" latest forms and light shades in ladies' dress hats, flowers, plumes, felts, crapes. No. 423 [illegible] av., near 26th st. Late Mme. Nichols.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

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CHINA........WED., Feb. 2 | CALABRIA..WED., Feb. 16

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take the Lane route recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

BALTIC..................SATURDAY, Jan. 22, at 2 P. M.
REPUBLIC...............SATURDAY, Jan. 29, at 7 A. M.
GERMANIC..............SATURDAY, Feb. 5, at 1 P. M.
CELTIC..................SATURDAY, Feb. 12, at 7 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $60, $80, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(Via Queenstown.)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

DAKOTA..............................Jan. 25, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN..........................Feb. 1, at 9:30 A. M.
MONTANA,............................Feb. 8, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA...............................Feb. 22, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO.................................Feb. 29, at 8 A. M.

RATES FOR PASSENGERS REDUCED.

Steerage, $26; intermediate, $40; cabin, $65 to $80, according to stateroom. Steerage office, No. 29 Broadway. General offices, No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

INMAN LINE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows: FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF RICHMOND........Saturday, Jan. 22, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP........Saturday, Jan. 29, at 7 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.......Saturday, Feb. 5, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.......Saturday, Feb. 12, at 7 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.......Saturday, Feb. 19, at 1 P. M.

and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN..............................$60, $80 and $100, Gold
STEERAGE...............................$28, Currency

Drafts issued at low rates.

For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For steerage passage at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, VIA PLYMOUTH.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

LABRADOR, Sanglier.....................Saturday Jan. 22
PEREIRE, Danre...........................Saturday, Feb. 5

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation; second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River. FOR LONDON DIRECT.

FRANCE..................THURSDAY, Jan. 20, at 11 A. M.
DENMARK................SATURDAY, Jan. 29, at 7 A. M.
HOLLAND................THURSDAY, Feb. 3 at 10 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

England, Jan. 22, 1 P. M. | Spain, Jan. 29, 7 A. M.

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Eagle Pier, Hoboken Ferry, New-Jersey, as follows:

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.........Thursday, Jan. 27
STATE OF VIRGINIA...................Thursday, Feb. 10
STATE OF INDIANA....................Thursday, Feb. 24

And every alternate Thursday thereafter. First cabin, $60, $70, and $80; return tickets, $120. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

Steerage office No. 45 Broadway.

FLORIDA LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.

INSURANCE TO DESTINATION ONE-HALF PER CENT.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER RATES.

ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY OTHER LINES, AND NO DETENTIONS.

Goods loaded on steamer when shipped.

Mark goods care RAVENEL & CO., Charleston, S. C.

For rates of freight or passage apply to

J. W. QUINTARD & CO., No. 177 West st.
Or to BENTLEY D. HASELL, No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

THREE STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK. TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Jan. 22, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

ASHLAND, Capt. CROWELL, TUESDAY, Jan. 25, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Jan. 27, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Jan. 29, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Feb. 1, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, &c.

Sailing from Pier foot of Canal st., North River.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

S. S. COLON.....................MONDAY, Jan. 31, at 12 noon

Connecting for all CENTRAL AMERICAN and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO JAPAN AND CHINA.

S. S. GREAT REPUBLIC....................Feb. 1.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW-ZEALAND, via HONOLULU, S. I.

S. S. ——..................MONDAY, Jan. 31,

and every four weeks thereafter.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO VICTORIA, PORT TOWNSEND, TACOMA, PORTLAND, &c., &c.

On the 10th, 20th, and 30th of every month.

For freight or passage apply at foot of Canal st., North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

STAR BALL LINE.

United States and Brazil Mail Steam-ships.

Sailing regularly every month from WATSON'S WHARF, BROOKLYN, N. Y.,

For Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio Janeiro,

Calling at ST. JOHN'S, PORTO RICO.

NELLIE MARTIN, 3,000 tons........THURSDAY, Feb. 3
JOHN BRAMALL, 2,500 tons........Feb. ——
J. B. WALKER, 2,700 tons.........March ——

These steamers are perfectly new, with all the latest improvements, having first-class passenger accommodations.

For freight and passage at reduced rates apply to J. S. TUCKER & CO., Agents, No. 54 Pine st.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer CITY OF AUSTIN, Stevens, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail FRIDAY, Jan. 21, from Pier No. 20 East River at 12 M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida and Brunswick Railroads.

First-class passage to Fernandina..............$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville..............23 00
First-class passage to Augusta....................20 00
First-class to Albany..................................22 50

Through tickets issued to all points South and South-west.

For freight or passage, apply to
HERM. GELPCKE, No. 5 William st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.:

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF NEW-YORK........................Thursday, Jan. 27
CITY OF MERIDA...............................Tuesday, Feb. 8
CITY OF VERA CRUZ........................Thursday, Feb. 10

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,

Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO.

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Jan. 23 and Feb. 13 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA

DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

COLUMBUS...............................TUESDAY, Jan. 25
CRESCENT CITY.........................THURSDAY, Feb. 3

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

HOHENSTAUFFEN..Jan. 22 | ODER..............Sat., Feb. 5
AMERICA.....Sat., Jan. 29 | DONAU..........Sat., Feb. 12

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin...$100 gold
Second cabin...60 gold
Steerage...30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

VICTORIA.................SATURDAY, Jan. 22, at 2 P. M.
BOLIVIA...................SATURDAY, Jan. 29, at 7 A. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency. Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.

Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron-screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River.

FOR JAMAICA AND HAYTI:

ETNA.......................................Jan. 29.
CLARIBEL..................................Feb. 17.

FOR HAYTI, COLUMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall:)

ATLAS.......................................Feb. 2.
ANDES......................................Feb. 16.

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

CHAMPION........................SATURDAY..............JAN. 22
SOUTH CAROLINA..............WEDNESDAY...........JAN. 26

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent. Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., corner Warren,
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green,
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

WILSON LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

Sailing from Pier No. 53 North River:

NAVARINO..........Jan. 29 | OTHELLO..............Feb. 26
COLOMBO..........Feb. 12 | HINDOO................March 11

First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg, with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:30 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Belvidere, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, &c.

6:15 A. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

7:45 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington and Easton, connects at junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:00 A. M.—Morning Express, Daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:15 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

1 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:45 P. M.—Express for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

5:15 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.

5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
7:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
8:30 P. M.—For Easton.
9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:35, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:00, 9:30, 10:15, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M. 12:45, 1:00, 2:00, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 7:00, 7:40, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Courtlandt Street Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven at 9:30 A. M. and 8:30 P. M. For Corry and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all ticket offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M., and 9:20 P. M. daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:05, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M.; Sunday, 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:05, 5:15, 6:10, 7:40, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M.; Sunday, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant ticket office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, Aug. 8, 1875.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at

7 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.

1 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Tunkhannock, &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Eng'r.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Jan. 1, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.

6:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also, for Montreal via Plattsburg.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland and Cincinnati; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains, December, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit. Sleeping coaches to Chicago.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Cleveland and Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 29, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M. 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.

THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

ICE-CREAM.

ROWAN'S ICE CREAM,
REDUCED IN PRICE
BUT NOT IN QUALITY,
from 25 cents to 40 cents per quart, according to quantity ordered.
DEPOTS, Nos. 334 and 742 6th av.

J. FUSSELL & SONS, ICE CREAM, No. 12 Bible House.
Special attention to out-town orders.

DIVIDENDS.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

COLUMBIA

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 161 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1876.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.

JOHN B. ARTHUR, Secretary.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office,
NO. 153 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1876.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees, held this day, the following dividends were declared, viz.:

A semi-annual dividend of FIVE per cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand.

SIX per cent. interest on the scrip of the years 1873 and 1874, payable on and after Tuesday, the 14th day of March next.

And a scrip dividend of FIFTY per cent. on the earned premiums of 1875 to policy-holders entitled to participate in the profits of the business, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 14th day of March next.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 172 BROADWAY, CORNER MAIDEN LANE.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1876.

The Board of Directors have declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., and an EXTRA DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable Feb. 1. TRANSFER BOOKS will be closed from Jan. 20 to Feb. 1.

G. W. MONTGOMERY, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 17, 1876.

THIS COMPANY HAS DECLARED A dividend of three per cent., payable on and after Feb. 1, 1876. Stockholders registered at New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York, No. 49 Wall st.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on 20th inst., and reopened on Feb. 2.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

ESTABLISHED 1787.
KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE NO. 64 WALL ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1876.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIrectors, held this day, the usual semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock of this company was declared, payable on and after Jan. 15, 1876. The transfer-books will be closed from this date until the 15th inst.

E. W. ALBRO, Secretary.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1876.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS company have declared a dividend of Five per Cent. on its capital stock, payable at the National Bank of Commerce in New-York, on and after TUESDAY, 1st February next.

The transfer-books will close at 3 P. M., Saturday, 15th inst., and remain closed until the morning of Thursday, Feb. 3. By order of the Board.

JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

FORTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

STUYVESANT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 96 BOWERY AND NO. 200 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1876.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of Seven Per Cent., and an extra dividend of Three Per Cent., both payable on demand, at the office, No. 96 Bowery.

GEO. B. RHOADS, Secretary.

GOLD AND STOCK TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
WESTERN UNION BUILDING,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1876.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a dividend of Three per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable Feb. 1. The transfer-books will close at 3 P. M., Jan. 22, and remain closed until the morning of Feb. 2. JAMES D. REID, Secretary.

CEDAR RAPIDS AND MISSOURI RIVER RAILROAD.—The coupons of this company, due Feb. 1, 1876, will be paid at the National Park Bank, New-York. The dividend on the preferred stock will be paid at the Treasurer's office, Feb. 1, 1876. A quarterly dividend of One per Cent. on the common stock will be paid Feb. 1, 1876.

J. M. GLIDDEN, Treasurer.
SEARS BUILDING, BOSTON, Jan. 20, 1876.

IOWA RAILROAD LAND COMPANY.—A quarterly dividend of One per Cent. will be paid Feb. 1, 1876. J. M. GLIDDEN, Treasurer.
SEARS BUILDING, BOSTON, Jan. 20, 1876.

PACIFIC GUANO COMPANY.—A QUARTERly dividend of Two per Cent. will be paid Feb. 1, 1876. J. M. GLIDDEN, Treasurer.
SEARS BUILDING, BOSTON, Jan. 20, 1876.

ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1876.

CAPITAL, (all invested in U. S. bonds)....$200,000 00
ASSETS, Jan. 1, 1876.......................321,794 01

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Five per Cent. has been declared, payable Feb. 1.

JACOB DU BOIS, Secretary.

LORILLARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 152 BROADWAY.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.

JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1876.

OFFICE OF LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 158, BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1876.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have declared the usual semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., which is payable on demand.

A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1876.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a quarterly dividend of Three per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of February. The transfer-books will be closed from the 20th to the 31st inst., inclusive.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY will pay, at its office, No. 120 Broadway, on the 1st day of February next, the February coupons of the Real Estate First Mortgage Bonds guaranteed by it.

LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1876.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Six per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on demand.

RICHARD W. CLARK, Secretary pro tem.

A FEW CHOICE FIRE INSURANCE stocks for sale by
E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 149 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1876.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECtors of this company, held this day, the following gentlemen were elected, viz:

JAMES H. PINKNEY, W. S. HANFORD,
J. T. B. MAXWELL, FRANCIS BROWN,
F. H. MACY, ALFRED W. SPEAR,
JOHN McKESSON, JOSEPH ROGERS,
JAMES L. TODD, HENRY DEMAREST,
GIDEON POTT, JUNIUS A. FULLER,
HENRY W. BELCHER, WM. A. POND,
HENRY ANSTICE, I. N. PAULDING,
WM. C. BARRETT.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JAMES H. PINKNEY was unanimously re-elected President, and HENRY DEMAREST elected Vice President, (in place of Henry W. Belcher, who declined a re-election) for the ensuing year.

W. F. CRARY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1876.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this company, held on the 11th inst., the following gentlemen were elected:

JOHN Q. JONES, HENRY MEYER,
ROBERT RAY, JOSIAH B. BLOSSOM,
ROBT. LENOX KENNEDY, SANFORD COBB,
WM. H. GUION, J. GRENVILLE KANE,
JAS. A. ROOSEVELT, JOHN A. LIVINGSTON,
W. B. ASTEN, LLOYD ASPINWALL,
FREDERIC W. STEVENS.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, SANFORD COBB was unanimously re-elected President.

A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of the Maryland Coal Company for the election of a President and ten Directors, and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the company's office, No. 111 Broadway, Feb. 1, at 11 A. M. Polls open from 12 M. till 1 P. M.

S. T. ROSS, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

GERMAN SAVINGS BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Corner 4th av. and East 14th st.

The thirty-third semi-annual dividend, payable on and after Jan. 18, 1876, has been declared by the Board of Trustees on all deposits entitled thereto, viz: at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, on sums of $5 to $2,000, and of Five per Cent. on sums of over $2,000. Interest not called for will be added to the principal and draw interest from Jan. 1.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 10, will be entitled to interest from Jan. 1.

PHILIP BISSINGER, President.
THEO. E. BUEK, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH AV., corner of 14th st.—Six per cent. interest paid from the first of each month. Assets, $3,438,731 90; Surplus, $408,420 55. RICHARD H. BULL, Pres.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE AND STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

REDUCTION OF FARE

Between NEW-YORK and PROVIDENCE to $3.
Between NEW-YORK and BOSTON to $4.

STONINGTON LINE.

FOR PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, AND BOSTON.

The elegant steamers RHODE ISLAND, NARRAGANSETT, and STONINGTON leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 4:30 P. M.

Through tickets to principal New-England points at R. R. depots and ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Co. and at 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE (direct.)

Steam-ships ELECTRA and GALATEA leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 P. M.

Direct connection to Worcester and points beyond. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.

L. W. FILKINS, G. P. Ag't. D. S. BABCOCK, Pres't.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 12 o'clock noon.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH

CHASE & ATKINS,

BANKERS AND BROKERS

NO. 18 BROAD STREET, NEW-YORK.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO DRAFT AT SIGHT.

GOLD; GOVERNMENT, STATE, MUNICIPAL, AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 21 Broad st., New-York.

Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers,

PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS,

NO. 31 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

GOVERNMENT BONDS; STATE, MUNICIPAL, RAILROAD SECURITIES, AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

C. D. WOOD. S. D. DAVIS.

DEFAULTED RAILROAD BONDS A SPEcialty, and bought by the old-established house of ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., Stock Brokers and Auctioneers, No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

N. B.—7, 8, and 10 per cent. choice City bonds and other A1 investment securities our specialty 24 years, paying 10 to 12 per cent; interest promptly paid; for sale below par.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND Western, and Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad bondholders, who have not received copy of plan of the reorganization, can obtain one on application to either of the undersigned. The time for deposit of these bonds in the Central Trust Company expires Feb. 19, 1876.

AUSTIN CORBIN, No. 61 Broadway.
G. E. TAINTOR, No. 20 Broad st.
JOSIAH B. BLOSSOM, No. 76 Wall st.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,

execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BANKRUPT STOCK FOR SALE.

Offers invited for the entire stock of diamonds, watches, jewelry, silver ware, silver-plated ware, clocks, safes, and fixtures, with the good will of the old and well-established jewelry house of WM. D. BRIGGS, No. 150 Bowery, New-York. Terms—cash or approved security. Address ARTHUR RUMRILL & CO., No. 182 Broadway, or L. & A. MATHEY, No. 119 Fulton st.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—THE ADVERTISER wishes to engage in a safe, profitable, well-established business, to which he will give his services and several thousand dollars cash capital. Applicants please state exactly what the business is. Address STANLEY, Box No. 3,491 Post Office.

ADVERTISER WILL INVEST $3,000 equally with any party who will join in a very pleasant lucrative business; $100,000 may be cleared in one year. Address FORTUNE, Box No. 260 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

PATENT RIGHT FOR SALE.—FOR LIGHTing and ventilating vaults, being entirely different from and better than those now in use. Inquire of Mr. JOHN L. EARLE, No. 387 Bowery, in the brass foundry, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock P. M.

No 59 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

A CUSTOMER OF OURS WANTS A SPECIAL partner with from $25,000 to $50,000 capital in an established business. E. G. DILLINGHAM.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEMUEL MORGAN and EMERSON B. MORGAN, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 5,025.—Notice is hereby given that petitions have been filed in said court by Lemuel Morgan and Emerson B. Morgan, of New-York City, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the Revised Statutes of the United States, title "Bankruptcy," for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said statutes, and that the 11th day of February, A. D. 1876, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman street, (corner of Nassau street,) in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitions should not be granted.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of January, 1876. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

ja21-1aw3wF*

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ARCHIBALD BAXTER and DUNCAN C. RALSTON, bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Archibald Baxter and Duncan C. Ralston, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, in said district, on the 5th day of February, A. D., 1876, at twelve o'clock M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.

OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MICHAEL A. RUSSELL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 5,142.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Michael A. Russell, of New-York City, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the Revised Statutes of the United States, title "Bankruptcy," for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 8th day of February, A. D. 1876, at one o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman street, (corner of Nassau street,) in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of January, 1876. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

ja14-1aw3wF*

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE 12th day of January, A. D., 1876, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of NATALIE MYERSON and HUGO PLAUT, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts to them, or either of them, or for their use, or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them, or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 15th day of February, A. D., 1876, at two o'clock P. M.

OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE 15th day of January, A. D. 1876, an alias warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ANTOINETTE BERNHEIM, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on her own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to her or for her use, and the transfer of any property by her are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of her estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 17th day of March, A. D. 1876, at two o'clock P. M.

OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal.
As Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York. —In the matter of JAMES L. STEVENS, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of James L. Stevens, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a court of bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 31st day of January, A. D. 1876, at one o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.

OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, NEW DESIGNS, from $12 upward; also, monumental work at greatly reduced prices. Marble turning for the trade. A. KLABER, No. 134 East 18th st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

NO. 17 EAST 31ST ST., 5TH AND MADISON AVS.—A desirable second-floor will be vacated 26th inst., family leaving for Europe; also a fourth-story room if required; private table only; highest references.

A SUITE OF SECOND-STORY ROOMS TO be vacated by a family going South, who take pleasure in recommending their boarding place to parties seeking the comforts of home. Apply at No. 141 West 44th st., between 6th av. and Broadway.

A BEAUTIFUL PARLOR SUITE, WITH private table, unexpectedly vacated, is offered for three months' occupancy, by Mrs. WILLIAMS, No. 260 4th av.

NOS. 18 AND 20 EAST 28TH ST., BETWEEN MADISON AND 5TH AVS.—Good accommodations for families, with board; moderate price; small tables; table d'hôte. H. LEFLER.

NO. 227 EAST 12TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—Nicely-furnished single and double rooms, with excellent board, in a French family; references required.

NO. 18 EAST 32D ST.—HAVING CHANGED hands, refurnished, and thoroughly renovated, is now ready for the reception of boarders; house first class; references exchanged.

NO. 26 WEST 16TH ST.—ONE ROOM ON second floor; two large very nicely furnished rooms on fourth floor; running water; dining-room on parlor floor.

FRONT HALL ROOM OR LARGE ROOM to gentlemen, with board in a private American family. No. 236 West 37th st.; terms moderate; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 45, BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS.—Spacious suite of well-furnished apartments on parlor floor, with or without private table; references exchanged.

NO. 201 WEST 43D ST., FIRST HOUSE west of Broadway.—New and handsomely-furnished rooms, en suite or singly, with or without first-class board; modern improvements.

NO CHARGE.—PARTIES IN SEARCH OF FIRST-class boarding accommodations will save time and trouble by calling at SANDS' BOARD DIRECTORY, No. 1,193 Broadway, Room No. 15.

THIRTY-NINTH ST., NO. 56 WEST.—Third floor to let; would separate the rooms; first-class board; references.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished parlor floor, private bath, &c., with or without private table; liberal terms.

A FAMILY GOING ABROAD WILL LET an elegantly-furnished floor on 5th av., with private table; reduced price. A. DAILEY, 588 6th av.

NO. 18 WEST 21ST ST.—NICELY-FURNISHED rooms to let, with or without board; references exchanged.

TWENTY-FIRST ST., NO. 46 EAST.—A large front fourth-story room, with two closets, to let with board; references.

NO. 29 WEST 26TH ST.—GENTLEMEN AND families will find elegantly-furnished rooms, with a superior table.

FIFTH AV., NO. 81, FIRST DOOR BELOW 16TH ST.—A room on fourth floor, with board.
M. E. GAGE.

THIRTY-NINTH ST., NO. 56 WEST.—THIRD floor to let; would separate the rooms; first-class board. References.

BOARDERS WANTED—NO. 23 WEST 32D St.—To let, a parlor and large bedroom in a first-class, liberal house; references.

FIFTH AV., NO. 297.—ELEGANT APARTMENTS on second floor, en suite or singly, with or without private table.

NO. 19 WEST 24TH ST., OPPOSITE FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL.—Elegantly-furnished rooms to let, with or without board; transients taken.

NO. 61 WEST 17TH ST.—SINGLE ROOM TO rent, with board, in a family of refinement; gentlemen only.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., NO. 100, EAST.—One or two rooms on parlor floor, with board; Southern exposure; terms moderate.

NO. 12 GRAMERCY PARK.—MRS. J. CURTIS has a large room and hall room adjoining, with board.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—DESIRABLE FAMILY and single rooms, with board; at reasonable rates.

NO. 46 WEST 32D ST.—LARGE FRONT ROOM on fourth floor to let, with board.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE TWO connecting front rooms, with board, in a private family; location, 36th to 57th sts., between 6th and Madison avs. Address E. H., Box No. 281 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

BOARD FOR SMALL FAMILY WANTED in exchange for rent; first-class house; Brooklyn. Address PROSPECT PARK, Box No. 172 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, BOARD in a strictly private family, (Episcopalian;) best references given and required. Address A. B. C., No. 694 Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

NO. 38 EAST 20TH ST.—TWO THIRD-FLOOR front rooms, without board; suitable for one or two gentlemen; breakfasts furnished if required; references.

MRS. M. B. SUMNER,
NOS. 20 AND 22 EAST 35TH ST.,
has reception room and bedroom, back, unexpectedly vacated; also accommodation for a nurse if needed.

NO. 18 WEST 25TH ST.—FURNISHED APARTments to let, without board, near Broadway and 5th av.

FIFTH AV., NO. 222.—A VERY DESIRABLE front suite; large parlor, bedroom, bath, &c.; steam heat.

ROOMS WANTED.

ROOMS WANTED.—SECOND-STORY SITTING and bed-room; comfortably furnished; with grate fire; near 5th av., or Broadway, 19th and 27th sts.; are wanted for the Winter by a gentleman. Address L. L., Box No. 262 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOTELS.

WINCHESTER HOUSE,

31st st. and Broadway. Rooms by the day or week, single and en suite; liberal arrangements made for the season.

STURTEVANT HOUSE, BROADWAY, 28TH and 29th sts., New-York City, has all modern improvements; near theatres and depots; rooms, with board, $4 per day. LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND.

WINTER RESORTS.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL, NEW-PROVIDENCE, BAHAMA ISLANDS.—A Land of Perpetual Summer. For circulars containing full information, apply to JAMES LIDGERWOOD & CO., No. 758 Broadway, New-York.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!!

We will during this Month *dispose of* 100 PIANOS and ORGANS *of* first-class makers, *including* WATERS', at lower prices than ever before offered. Monthly installments running from 12 to 36 months received. New and second-hand instruments to let at extremely low prices, and rent allowed if purchased. *Illustrated catalogue mailed.* Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

HORACE WATERS & SONS.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

WE, PHILANDER BENNETT AND IRVING P. BENNETT, do hereby certify that William Richardson has withdrawn from the firm of P. BENNETT & CO., which firm was composed of said Philander Bennett and said Richardson, and had its place of business at Nos. 2 and 3 South st., New-York, and that we, Philander Bennett and Irving P. Bennett, intend to continue the business conducted by said firm, under the said firm name of P. Bennett & Co., at the place aforesaid, and that we reside respectively as follows, viz.: Philander Bennett at No. 411 Cumberland st., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Irving P. Bennett at No. 314 5th av., New-York.—Dated Jan. 3, 1876. P. BENNETT,
Witness: G. H. CRICHTON. I. P. BENNETT.

State of New-York, City of New-York, County of New-York, ss.: On this 18th day of January, 1876, before me, the undersigned, personally appeared Philander Bennett and Irving P. Bennett, to me known to be the same persons described in, and who executed the foregoing certificate, and severally acknowledged that they executed the same.

L. S.

G. H. CRICHTON,
Notary Public No. 187,
City and County of New-York.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1875.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of JULIUS SIMON & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and by the retirement of MEYER SIMON. The affairs of the firm will be liquidated by JULIUS SIMON. MEYER SIMON.
JULIUS SIMON.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1875.

DISSOLUTION.—MR. M. SIMON WITHDRAWS from the firm of SIMON BROS. & STIEGLITZ from this day, by mutual consent. JULIUS SIMON and SIEGMUND STIEGLITZ will sign in liquidation.
MEYER SIMON,
JULIUS SIMON,
SIEGMUND STIEGLITZ.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under name of P. BENNETT & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. (Signed,) PHILANDER BENNETT,
WM. RICHARDSON.

Nos. 2 AND 3 SOUTH ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1876.

THE COPARTNERSHIP UNDER THE name of CLANRANALD & PITT, No. 738 6th av., as Plumbers and Gas-fitters, is dissolved, and will in the future be conducted by the undersigned, who will collect and liquidate all claims.

JAN. 19, 1876. GEO. J. CLANRANALD.

No. 39 WALL ST., Jan. 21, 1876.

HENRY DOTHOUT HAVING BEEN ELECTED Vice President of the Bank of New-York, withdraws from our firm this day.

THOMAS DENNY & CO.

MR. J. W. BARRY, JR., BECOMES A PARTner in our firm from this date.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1876. W. M. TILDEN & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

MLLE. THERESA TITIENS—GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.

MAX STRAKOSCH has the honor to announce that Mlle. THERESA TITIENS will make her first appearance in Grand Italian Opera in America on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, Jan. 24, at 8 P. M., in Bellini's celebrated opera of

NORMA. NORMA. NORMA.

Mlle. THERESA TITIENS in her world-renowned character of NORMA.

Mme. McCULLOUGH BRIGNOLI.......as.....ADALGISA
Signor BACCEI.......................as.......POLLIO
(His first appearance in New-York.)
Mr. MacDONALD......................as......OROVESO
(His first appearance in New-York.)

Musical Director and Conductor.....MAX MARETZEK

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 26, NORMA.
FRIDAY, Jan. 28, third opera night.

General admission, $1 50; reserved seats, $2 and $2 50, according to location; private boxes, $10 and $12; reserved seats in family circle, $1. Each purchaser of reserved seats will be presented, FREE OF CHARGE, with a copy of the correct TITIENS OPERA LIBRETTO.

Positively no free list with exception of the press.

COLOSSEUM. BROADWAY AND 35TH ST.

LAST DAYS OF THE GREAT PAINTINGS.
The Assassination of the Archbishop.
THE SIEGE OF PARIS.
Panorama of the Franco-Prussian War

These great works of art can be seen but a few days longer, as they must soon be removed to Philadelphia for the Centennial Exposition. Open from 1 to 4 P. M., and from 7:30 to 10 P. M. Admission, 50 cents; children half price. No extras. Music in the promenade.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

PIQUE MATINEE,

SATURDAY AT 1:30.

Ladies are advised to secure seats at once.

SECOND ANNUAL BALL

of the YOUNG MEN'S CHARITY ASSOCIATION will be given in aid of ST. JOHN'S GUILD, at the LEXINGTON AVENUE OPERA-HOUSE, on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, under the auspices of the following lady and gentlemen managers:

Mrs. E. M. BANKS, Hon. H. C. VAN VORST,
Mrs. ELIJAH STITES, Dr. WARREN FREEMAN,
Mrs. R. H. ARKENBURGH, Mr. L. HAZELTINE,
Mrs. DAVIS COLLAMORE, Mr. WM. A. WILEY.

Tickets and boxes can be had of D. G. Stites, No. 12 Maiden lane; F. P. Casselaer, No. 20 East 22d st.; R. H. Arkenburgh, Jr., No. 176 Water st.

EAGLE THEATRE, BROADWAY AND 33D ST.

Mr. JOSH HART............Sole Proprietor and Manager

Last week of the DEMON STATUE.

Pantomime and Transformation. Four Seasons.

Entire change of bill MONDAY, Jan. 24.

First nights of the burlesque of ROSEMI-SHELL.

Oh! my Daughter, Oh! my Daughter!

Mr. G. K. FORTESCUE..........as..........Rosemi-Shell

MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

PARISIAN VARIETIES, 16TH ST. & BROADWAY.

Temple of Sensational Novelties.—Evenings, 8 o'clock; Matinées Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 2 o'clock. Model Varieties of America—"With women, dance, and music, an artist's paradise; quite naughty, but delightful; sensational, but nice." Twenty new stars; New acts, new attractions—Naughty Duchess; La Minuet; Roosters' Elysium; Bergh's Pet; Jealous Wife. New Tableaux; Alfredo and Venette, Curardo, Runnels and Dodge, Hamilton, Sadie Gitchell, and Ora Leigh.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

OPERA-HOUSE, BROADWAY AND 29TH ST.
HOME—BACKUS' UNRIVALED IMPERSONATIONS.
THE SPECTRES; OR, THE RING DEMONS.
A BEAUTIFUL NEW PARLOR SCENE.

Seats secured. Matinee SATURDAY at 2.

ARTISTS' FUND

Sixteenth annual exhibition now open, free, at the Kurtz Gallery, 23d st., Madison square, and will remain till the evening of sale, 25th inst., 7:30 o'clock.

R. SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

PIQUE MATINEE,

SATURDAY AT 1:30.

Ladies are advised to secure seats at once.

LYCEUM THEATRE. FRENCH PLAYS.

FRIDAY, for the benefit of W. C. CONKLIN,
LA BOULE.
SATURDAY—FAREWELL NIGHT,
LA BOULE.
Comedy in four acts, by Meilhac and Halevy.

ANNA D. FRENCH, M. D.,

AT CHICKERING HALL,
TO-DAY (FRIDAY) AT 3:45 P. M.

Fourth Lecture in the course. Subject—MOTHERHOOD; ITS SCIENTIFIC ASPECTS AND ITS SACREDNESS. Stereopticon Illustrations. Tickets, 50 cents.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE,

Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway. EVERY EVENING and TUESDAY and FRIDAY MATINEE. The grand Parisian Ballet Troupe, the Big 4, the Brohams, Gus Williams, and all of Tony Pastor's Great Company.

CHICKERING HALL.—SATURDAY EVENING, 22d, Byron's birthday, "Byron, from his Cradle to his Grave."

DANCING.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S
DANCING SCHOOL,
NO. 212 FIFTH AV.

Brooklyn Branch at No. 198 Washington st. Classes or private lessons for ladies, gentlemen, and children. For particulars send for a circular.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF S. D. VAN SCHAICK, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID SALOMON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their office for the transaction of business, at the office of Julius J. Lyons, No. 52 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated, New-York, the 13th day of January, 1876.

HENRIETTA H. SALOMON, Executrix.
JOSHUA HENDRICKS, WILLIAM SALOMON, } Executors.

JULIUS J. LYONS, Proctor for Executors, No. 52 Broadway, N. Y.

ja14-1aw6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. ASPINWALL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 54 South st., in the City of New-York, on or before the second day of April next. —Dated, New-York, the eighteenth day of September, 1875.

LLOYD ASPINWALL,
JOHN A. ASPINWALL,
MEREDITH HOWLAND,
Executors.

VARNUM, TURNEY, & HARISON, Proctors for Executors, No. 110 Broadway.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIEN L. ALLIEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the usual place of business of Henry V. Allien, No. 7 Bond st., in the City of New-York, on or before the seventh day of March next. —Dated New-York, the thirtieth day of August, 1875.

HENRY V. ALLIEN, CHARLES D. SCHMIDT, } Executors.

C. BAINBRIDGE SMITH,
Proctor for Executors, No. 145 Broadway.

s3-1aw6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LORING ANDREWS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Loring Andrews' Sons, No. 61 Cliff street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New-York the twenty-third day of September, 1875.

BLANDINA B. ANDREWS, Executrix.
WILLIAM L. ANDREWS, DANIEL MORISON, } Executors.

DE FOREST & WEEKS, Proctors for Executors, No. 120 Broadway.

s24-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF S. D. VAN SCHAICK, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM JACKSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of William Jackson & Son, No. 1,162 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 13th day of January, 1876.

MARTHA JACKSON, Executrix.
ja14-1aw6mF* PETER JACKSON, Executor.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, COPYRIGHT OFFICE, WASHINGTON.—No. 12,811, F.—To wit: Be it remembered, that on the 6th day of December, Anno Domini 1875, BANKS & BROTHERS, of New-York, have deposited in this office the title of a book, the title or description of which is in the following words, to wit: An Analytical and Practical Synopsis of all the Cases argued and reversed in Law and Equity in the Court for the Correction of Errors of the State of New-York from 1799 to 1847. By Ralph Lockwood. New-York: Banks & Brothers. 1875. The right whereof they claim as proprietors, in conformity with the laws of the United States respecting copyrights.

A. L. SPOFFORD, Librarian of Congress.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, COPYRIGHT OFFICE, WASHINGTON.—No. 12,811, F.—To wit: Be it remembered, that on the 6th day of December, Anno Domini 1875, BANKS & BROTHERS, of New-York, have deposited in this office the title of a book, the title or description of which is in the following words, to wit: Reports of Cases Argued and Determined in the Supreme Court of Errors of the State of Connecticut; prepared and published in pursuance of a statute law of the state, by Thomas Day. Volume 2, second edition, with notes and references. New-York: Banks & Brothers, 1875. The right whereof they claim as proprietors, in conformity with the laws of the United States respecting copyrights.

A. R. SPOFFORD, Librarian of Congress.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, COPYRIGHT OFFICE, WASHINGTON.—No. 12,810, F.—To wit: Be it remembered, that on the 6th day of December, Anno Domini 1875, BANKS & BROTHERS, of New-York, have deposited in this office the title of a book, the title or description of which is in the following words, to wit: Reports of Cases Argued and Determined in the Supreme Court of Errors of the State of Connecticut; prepared and published in pursuance of a statute law of the State by Thomas Day. Volume 1, second edition, with notes and references. New-York: Banks & Brothers. 1875. The right whereof they claim as proprietors, in conformity with the laws of the United States respecting copyrights.

A. R. SPOFFORD,
Librarian of Congress.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager.......Mr. LESTER WALLACK.

EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE, will be presented Mr. H. J. Byron's successful comedy, in four acts, entitled

MARRIED IN HASTE,

with

Mr. LESTER WALLACK......as......GIBSON GREEN.

Other characters by Messrs. JOHN GILBERT, C. A. STEVENSON, J. W. CARROLL, W. HERBERT, J. W. SHANNON, G. F. BROWNE, E. WARREN, J. PECK, Miss ADA DYAS, Miss ROSE LISLE, and Miss E. THORNTON.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

As this sparkling and interesting comedy is attracting some of the LARGEST AUDIENCES EVER ASSEMBLED IN THE THEATRE, it is respectfully intimated that EARLY APPLICATION FOR SEATS should be made at the box office, in order to prevent in future the disappointment to many that has occurred nightly since its production.

, Seats can be secured two weeks in advance.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Broadway and 14th st.

SHERIDAN SHOOK..........................Proprietor
A. M. PALMER..................................Manager

AN UNDOUBTED TRIUMPH.

Every night, ROSE MICHEL, Illustrated with the MOST ELABORATE AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY ever set upon a stage, and with a cast of UNEXAMPLED STRENGTH, including the following favorite names: Messrs. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Stuart Robson, Fred. Robinson, J. H. Stoddart, John Parselle, Eben Plympton, T. H. Morris, Lysander Thompson, W. H. Wilder, and W. S. Quigley, and Misses Rose Eytinge, Fanny Morant, Nina Varian (by kind permission of Lester Wallack,) and Augusta Raymond.

SATURDAY, Jan. 22.
TENTH MATINEE OF ROSE MICHEL.
Seats secured two weeks in advance.

THE BEST SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES and the opera, six days in advance, at TYSON'S NEW THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, WINDSOR HOTEL.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

THIRD CONCERT.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 22, 8 o'clock.

General rehearsal FRIDAY, Jan. 21, 2:30 P. M.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GRAND ORCHESTRA OF THE SOCIETY.

Herr CARL BERGMANN, Conductor;
Miss EUGENIE PAPPENHEIM, Vocalist;
Miss LINA LUCKHARDT, Pianiste,
Have kindly consented to assist.

Symphony No. 3, in E flat, major..........Haydn
Concerto for the Piano, No. 2, op. 120.........Reinecke
Miss LINA LUCKHARDT.
Scene and aria, "Ah, Perfido"..........Beethoven
Miss EUGENIE PAPPENHEIM.
Overture, "Coriolanus"..........Beethoven
Recitative and aria, "Le Nozze de Figaro"..........Mozart
Miss EUGENIE PAPPENHEIM.
Symphony No. 1, (first time in America)..........Metzdorff

Tickets, with reserved seats for general rehearsal, $1; tickets with reserved seats for concert, $2, for sale at Decker's, No. 33 Union square; Nos. 701 and 1,154 Broadway, and at the door of the Academy.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager............Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
AUGUSTIN DALY'S GREATEST SUCCESS,

PIQUE,

A PLAY OF TO-DAY,

produced with sumptuous scenery and an extraordinary cast.

Miss FANNY DAVENPORT,
Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Mr. D. H. HARKINS, Mr. JAMES LEWIS, Mr. W. DAVIDGE, Mr. F. HARDENBERG, Mr. M. BARRYMORE, Mr. JOHN DREW, Mr. G. ROCKWELL, Miss JEFFREYS-LEWIS, Mrs. G. H. GILBERT, Miss EMILY RIGL, Miss SYDNEY COWELL, Miss KATE HOLLAND and Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM.

, The evening performance BEGINS promptly at 7:45. Carriages may be ordered for 11:10. Box sheet open for A MONTH IN ADVANCE.

PIQUE MATINEE SATURDAY, 1:30.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. FOURTH WEEK OF

JULIUS CÆSAR,

the cast including the renowned Shakespeareans,

Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT,
Mr. F. C. BANGS, and
Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT.

, A MULTITUDE OF AUXILIARIES participate in the magnificent PROCESSIONS and TABLEAUX.
, MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 1:30 o'clock.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

GRAND DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

THIS (Friday) EVENING, Jan. 21, in aid of the Columbia College Boat-house Fund. The exercises will consist of the plays of MEG'S DIVERSION and LOAN OF A LOVER, and a cornet solo by Mr. M. ARBUCKLE. Music by Gilmore's Orchestra.

Box office open from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.

THIS DAY,

EVENING at 8. The talented actor, O. D. BYRON, in his sensational play, BEN McCULLOUGH.

MATINEE at 2. Admission, 25 cents. BELLE HOWITT in the SILVER DEMON. A. H. SHELDON in NEW TRICK PANTOMIME.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

PIQUE MATINEE,

SATURDAY AT 1:30.

Ladies are advised to secure seats at once.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. TITIENS.

BRANCH ITALIAN TICKET OFFICE at Rudolph's, No. 182 Broadway, No. 182, for the accommodation of the business public in the lower part of the City. Reserved seats can be purchased at the same price as at Academy of Music.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY.

JOHN F. POOLE..........................Manager

The great original BERGER FAMILY, SOL SMITH RUSSELL, and immense OLYMPIC COMPANY.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

LECTURES.

ASSOCIATION HALL.

Y. M. C. A. LECTURE COURSE,
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 21.
Rev. P. S. Henson, of Philadelphia.
Subject—THE GOLDEN CALF.
Admission 50 cents.
Prof. ROBERT ELDER will preside at the organ.

COOPER UNION FREE LECTURE FOR THE PEOPLE.—In the Great Hall at 8 P. M., SATURDAY, Jan. 22. The lecture will be delivered by Prof. C. F. BRACKETT, of Princeton College, on PHOTOGRAPHIC OPTICS, extensively illustrated with apparatus and the use of the stereopticon. Tickets can be had gratis at the office of the Cooper Union, and at D. Van Nostrand's book store, No. 23 Murray st.

ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

MEETINGS.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE B'NAI B'RITH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1876.

You are respectfully invited to attend the annual general meeting of this society on SUNDAY, 23d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at Teutonia Assembly Rooms, No. 160 3d av., for the purpose of electing officers and Trustees for the ensuing year, receiving the finance report, and transacting the usual business of the society.

The following special propositions will be laid before the general meeting for final action:

1. That a home for the aged and infirm, the widows and orphans of the members of the society be erected.

2. That a sum of $40,000 be appropriated for this purpose. S. WATERMAN, M. D., President.

S. HAMBURGER, Secretary.

BILLIARDS.

AMERICAN STANDARD BEVEL BILLIARD tables, with Delaney's wire cushions, solely used in all championship and match games; second-hand tables at great bargains. W. H. GRIFFITH & CO., 40 Vesey st.

BILLIARD TABLE, SMALL SIZE, WANTED to purchase; must be in excellent order and a fair price will be paid. Address S. T., Box No. 305 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE.

Central Park and 6th av. Boarding and Day School for Boys and Young Men of Seven to Twenty. New building unsurpassed for location, ventilation, interior arrangements. Prospectus sent on application.

THE MISSES JACOT'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies, with primary department, comprising a thorough English and French course, No. 46 West 127th st.; easily accessible from Westchester County and Long Island; Winter term begins Feb. 2.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—A COLLEGE of the highest rank for well-prepared students. It has superior advantages for instruction in music and art; terms moderate. Send for catalogue to A. W. COWLES, D.D., Elmira, N.Y. Next season begins Feb. 2.

PORT CHESTER INSTITUTE, PORT CHESTER, Westchester County, N. Y.—A boarding school for twenty boys; one vacancy. Address O. WINTHROP STARR, A. M., Principal.

MRS. PARKS' BOARDING AND DAY School, New-Brunswick, N. J. Pupils charged from time of entrance.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Healthful, homelike; a school for earnest work. Spring session opens Feb. 16. GEO. C. SMITH, A.M.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.—A GENTLEMAN, formerly an instructor in Harvard, desires additional pupils. Address HARVARD, No. 1,238 Broadway.

TEACHERS.

MOTHERS DESIRING ACCOMPLISHED governesses for their daughters, can find them through Amer. School Institute, No. 14 Bond st.

J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary.

MISS C. HANDY, TEACHER OF ARTICULATION to Deaf Mutes by the Invisible Speech method. No. 30 Irving place.

A YOUNG LADY FROM NORTH GERMANY gives lessons for thirty cents to ladies. Address TEACHER, No. 1,238 Broadway.

PRIVATE TUTOR, THOROUGHLY EXperienced in all branches, desires pupils. Address CONSTANT, No. 101 East 25th st.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

ALLAN CAMPBELL CONFIRMED.

THE MAYOR'S NOMINATION FOR COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS APPROVED—A PROPOSAL TO MOVE THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE TO THE OLD CITY ARMORY.

A large concourse of laborers assembled in the gallery of the Aldermanic Chamber yesterday to witness the proceedings in connection with the nomination of Mr. Allan Campbell for the office of Commissioner of Public Works. Early in the day the Democratic City Fathers held a brief caucus, at which they decided that the Mayor's candidate was a good and proper man for the position, and that they would vote for him unanimously. The board met at 2 o'clock, and the regular order of business was suspended on the motion of Alderman Seery, who moved that the nomination of Mr. Campbell be confirmed. In supporting the motion he paid a high compliment to the ability and integrity of the nominee, and said he believed his appointment would give satisfaction to the whole community.

Alderman Byran Reilly, in opposing the motion, said he could not vote for the gentleman because he was connected with various private corporations, and because he had not defined his position on the question of wages. [Applause from the laborers.] It was said in the newspapers that Mr. Campbell was connected with organizations which paid laborers only ninety cents a day, and he would ask how could he pay the City laborers $2 a day and laborers of a private corporation only ninety cents? He then submitted a petition of the New-York stone masons requesting the board not to approve Mr. Campbell's nomination because, as they stated, he was engineer of the Fourth Avenue Improvement, the contractors for which had imported workmen from Canada at reduced rates, and discharged others. The petition also denounced Mayor Wickham and Fitz John Porter for their action on the question of wages.

Alderman Seery replied that so far as the charges in the petition against Mr. Campbell's confirmation were concerned there was not one word of truth in them. Mr. Campbell had simply been one of the engineers of the Harlem Railroad, and had nothing whatever to do with the employment of laborers.

Alderman Bryan Reilly—Is he not a contractor?

Alderman Seery—He is not. He is President of a coal mining company in Maryland; and the fact that no strike had ever taken place among the men employed by that company was evidence that they have been dealt fairly with. During his connection with the Harlem Railroad, too, he furnished many evidences of the fact that he was a friend to the laboring classes. He has been an indefatigable member of the Democratic Party all his life, and his father was Chairman of the State Central Committee.

Alderman Bryan Reilly—I wish to be informed if Mr. Campbell will restore the laborers' wages to $2 a day. [Applause from the galleries.]

Alderman Seery—As the gentleman is disposed to press the question I must remind him of the fact that the law prohibits us from exacting any pledge from a candidate in consideration of appointing him to office.

The Deputy Clerk, at the request of Mr. Seery, there read section 100 of the charter of 1873, which provides that any public officer who shall exact a pledge from a candidate for office in consideration of his vote, shall be liable, if found guilty, to imprisonment in the Penitentiary for a term of two years and a fine of $5,000.

Alderman Bryan Reilly said he was willing to take the responsibility of asking Mr. Campbell to define his position on the question of wages. [Applause.]

Alderman Cole remarked that Mr. Campbell, being aware of the fact that Fitz John Porter was rejected because he had not restored the wages of laborers, would, no doubt, comply with the wishes of the Common Council on that subject.

The question was then put, and Mr. Campbell was confirmed by a vote of 20 to 1, Alderman Bryan Reilly voting in the negative.

A petition was presented in behalf of the New-York Bricklayers' Union, requesting the board to pass ordinances providing for their employment on public works. It was placed on file.

Alderman Purroy offered a resolution calling on the Legislature to repeal that portion of the charter which gives the Mayor exclusive power to fill vacancies in departments, and to restore to the Common Council the power to confirm nominations for all such vacancies. The resolution was laid over.

Alderman Gross submitted a resolution against increasing the City debt by the issue of bonds, and calling upon the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund not to consummate the purchase of Pier No. 4 North River, for which the Dock Commissioners propose to give $250,000. The resolution further stated that the pier was sold by the City twenty years ago for $80,081 66. It was laid over.

Alderman Lysaght presented a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the Committee on Salaries and Offices to inquire into the feasibility of fitting up the City Arsenal, on the corner of Elm and White streets, for the District Attorney and the Court of General Sessions.

At this point Alderman Morris handed the following resolution to the Clerk, and the reading of it was occasionally interrupted by loud laughter:

Resolved, That this Board of Aldermen recommend that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of this City be authorized and directed to deed to the Mayor and Board of Aldermen of the City of Brooklyn, on the following conditions, hereinafter named, in fee simple, all the right, title, and interest this City may have in two piers, known as the Brooklyn Bridge piers; that they have painted, in very large letters, on each of the four sides of the New-York pier the following inscription, and keep the same in good order for all time to come:

"Epitaph: New-York's 'Centennial Gift' to Brooklyn.—This monument was erected in commemoration of the birth of a pair of twins, born to the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn in the year 1869. They have already cost over five millions of dollars, and Brooklyn has consented to adopt, educate, and clothe them for the future, free of all expense to the City of New-York."

Alderman Billings hoped that the paper would be handed back to the gentleman who offered it. Alderman Gross said he would vote for the resolution if the name of the author was put on the epitaph. [Laughter.] The resolution was then returned to Mr. Morris.

Alderman Cole offered a resolution directing the President of the Brooklyn Bridge Company to furnish to the board a detailed statement of the receipts and expenditures in connection with the bridge since it was commenced; the names of the stockholders and the amounts subscribed by them; the original estimate for the work, and also information as to whether the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn have complied with all the provisions of the laws authorizing the erection of the bridge. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Several of the old resolutions authorizing the Commissioners of Public Works to lay new Croton mains in various portions of the City, were then called up and lost, the Tammany members desiring to have the mains laid by days' work and the Reformation members by contract.

Immediately after the adjournment Mr. Thomas Cooper Campbell called upon his father at his office on Broadway, and informed him that his nomination for the Commissionership of Public Works had been confirmed by the Aldermen. Mr. Campbell then left his office for his home. He will probably take the oath of office to-day, and then enter upon his duties.

MR. BOWEN AND HIS ACCUSERS.

Following is the communication which Mr. Henry C. Bowen attempted to read on Wednesday night before the Examining Committee of Plymouth Church, but was prevented by the opposition of the members of the committee:

BROOKLYN, Jan. 19, 1876.

To the Examining Committee of Plymouth Church:

GENTLEMEN: You have summoned me to appear before you this evening to hear from the lips of Mr. S. V. White a verbal statement of his "grievances" against me, and "to receive such advice as the committee may think fit to give in the matter." You do not state or intimate in that summons that I can be afforded any opportunity to reply, or be allowed in any way to defend myself. You have not followed the usages of our denomination by giving a copy or written statement of said "grievances," and I therefore come before you without the slightest knowledge or suspicion of what is to be said or done on the occasion; and as you refuse to permit my stenographer to take notes of the proceedings, I must decline either to listen to Mr. White's "grievances" or to the "advice of the committee," unless I have lawyers and witnesses, and a stenographer to take full notes of all that transpires. I deem it unjust to be either questioned or instructed under present circumstances as to any alleged "grievances" of Mr. White against me.

When I am definitely and in writing informed of these "grievances" of Mr. White, I will, within a reasonable time thereafter, make answer to the same.

HENRY C. BOWEN.

It is understood that Mr. Tilney will, as soon as convenient, supply Mr. Bowen with a written copy of the statement of grievances made by S. V. White. Mr. Bowen will reply thereto. Mr. Bowen says he does not propose to have any verbal communication with the committee whatever, for the reason that if he does it will always remain a secret, so far as the public are concerned. The committee having refused him permission to employ a stenographer to keep a record of their proceedings against him, he says that he proposes to take the next best precaution against being unfairly dealt with, and reduce all his communications to writing in the future.

SUSPENSION OF COAL MINING.

The over-stock of coal in the market, and the large quantity which is in the hands of the various companies, led to a meeting yesterday of gentlemen representing the coal companies. They met at the office of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, and, after much consideration, came to the conclusion to suspend mining operations for anthracite coal for five weeks, commencing Feb. 7 and ending March 11.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF B. & P. LAWRENCE, STATIONERS.

A large meeting of the creditors of B. & P. Lawrence, stationers, of No. 49 Maiden lane, was held yesterday at the Astor House, there being ninety-five creditors present. The house started in 1844, and always had a high standing in business circles. The firm carried a large stock of goods at high gold prices, a large amount of which they have had on hand since 1870. Mr. Cyrus H. Loutrel was called upon to preside. The committee of creditors, consisting of A. J. Ahern, Cyrus H. Loutrel, Theodore V. Smith, and John W. Davids, submitted its report, and called upon Mr. Frederick Lewis, who examined the accounts of the firm, for a statement. Mr. Lewis then read a very elaborate statement, showing in detail the finances, &c., of the firm since it started, how the losses had occurred, the nature of the liabilities and assets, and the names of the creditors with the amounts of their claims. The following is an abstract of the report:

LIABILITIES.	
New-York	$122,041 85
London	96,171 90
Paris	15,902 00
Total	$234,115 75
ASSETS.	
In London	$9,368 00
Outstanding notes and accounts, $30,427 78, valued at fifty per cent	15,213 89
Property in Washington	3,000 00
Open accounts good	18,650 08
Cash	85 04
Stock on hand	104,322 03
Total	$150,639 04
LOSSES.	
1873 to 1874	$49,823 84
1874 to 1875	4,353 98
1875	107,863 53
Total	$162,041 35

There are 202 creditors in all, seventy-eight of whom have claims under two hundred dollars. The committee then presented a resolution expressing undiminished confidence in the honor and integrity of the firm, and recommending a settlement on the basis of fifty cents on the dollar, in five payments at six, twelve, eighteen, twenty-four, and thirty months, from Feb. 1, without interest. The resolution was enthusiastically adopted, and the agreement was immediately signed by nearly all the creditors present.

NOTES.

The following assignments were filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday:

Richard Worthington, books, at No. 750 Broadway, has been thrown into bankruptcy on the petition of the National Exchange Bank of Boston, the National Bank of Redemption, Boston; Albert W. Lovering, and other creditors, whose claims amount to about $35,000. Register Isaiah T. Williams, of No. 4 Warren street, has been appointed to take charge of the proceedings. The following are among the claims filed: National Exchange Bank, $15,706 41; National Bank of Redemption, $4,720 40; Albert W. Lovering, $6,906 74; George A. Leavitt, $614 25. Mr. Worthington had extensive business relations with Lee & Shepard, of Boston.

Register Isaac Dayton, of No. 322 Broadway, has been appointed to take charge of the bankruptcy proceedings against Archibald Baxter & Co., late of No. 17 Broadway. Five creditors, whose claims represent about $10,000, took the necessary steps to throw the firm into bankruptcy. The following claims have been filed: Samuel Freeman & Co., $3,203 82; Addison Roberts, $2,707; Buckholder & McCutchem, $1,501; Henry W. Smith, $1,450 12; H. E. Hicks, $1,281 49. The firm made an assignment last August to Dwight Johnson, under the State law.

John McCafferty, Daniel McCafferty, and Henry McDonnell, composing the firm of John McCafferty & Co., shoes, No. 230 Bowery and No. 894 Third avenue, assigned their property to James Chambers and Robert Irwin; Peter Van Dyck, fancy goods, of No. 97 Eighth avenue, to Edwin H. Crandell; Michael S. Pinner and Isaac A. Pinner, firm of M. S. Pinner & Brother, clothing, No. 204 Chatham street, to David Wolf, and James F. Reilley and Peter Kiernan, builders, No. 537 Third avenue, to William C. Flanagan.

Seven creditors have commenced bankruptcy proceedings against James L. Stevens, manufacturer of ladies' and children's suits, at No. 65 Greene street, who made an assignment recently to W. O. Giles. Among the creditors whose claims are filed are Catharine Stevens, $5,500; Albert E. Kroger, $1,967 65; Andrews & Sanford, $1,794 35. Isaac Dayton, Register in Bankruptcy, has been appointed to take charge of the proceedings.

Jacob N. McIntire, an attorney, at No. 322 Broadway, has become a bankrupt, and his case has been referred to Register Henry Wilder Allen. His schedules set forth his secured debts as amounting to $2,075, and the value of the securities as $1,200; his unsecured debts at $11,832 68; and his assets, $50 in books, and debts due him on open account amounting to $4,233 30. Most of his debts are due on promissory notes and judgments.

Henry Wilson, of No. 24 Beekman street, label-cutter, has gone into bankruptcy, his liabilities amounting to about $6,250, and his assets, which consist of machinery, being estimated at $1,450. The principal creditors are C. B. Krogszaard, $2,000; J. M. Dows, $1,250. The larger portion of his liabilities are due to parties in Plainfield, N. J.

Ovington Benedict and Samuel W. Benedict, comprising the firm of Benedict Brothers, who failed a short time since, filed their schedule with the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday. The liabilities of the firm are stated to be $92,834 42, the nominal assets $43,876 23, and their real assets $31,500. A bond, in the penalty of $35,000, was ordered from Peter L. Cortelyou, their assignee.

AMATEUR OARSMEN.

CONVENTION OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION—AMENDMENTS TO THE RULES—THE CENTENNIAL REGATTA.

A special convention of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen was held yesterday at the Metropolitan Hotel. Commodore Ferguson, of the Schuylkill Navy, was chosen President. Mr. Garfield, of the Excelsior Club, was appointed Secretary, and Mr. Nevel, of the Nautilus Club, Assistant Secretary. The roll was called, and a large number of delegates answered to their names. Mr. Dexter, of Narragansett, offered an amendment to article three of the Constitution, providing a new definition to the term amateur oarsmen as follows:

"One who does not enter in an open competition, or for either a stake, public, or admission money, or entrance fee; or compete with or against a professional for any prize; has never taught, pursued, or assisted in the pursuit of athletic exercises as a means of livelihood; whose membership of any rowing or other athletic club was not brought about or does not continue because of any mutual agreement or understanding, express or implied, whereby his becoming or continuing a member of such club would be of any pecuniary benefit to him, whether direct or indirect, and who has never been employed in any occupation involving any use of the oar or paddle, and otherwise conform to the rules and regulations of this association."

The amendment was referred to a committee of nine, who subsequently reported in its favor, and it was adopted. Mr. Dexter also offered a resolution directing the Executive Committee to resume possession of all the prizes heretofore given to winners, to dispose of the same to the best advantage, purchase suitable flags for previous winners, and hereafter in all regattas to give flags as prizes, the same to become the absolute property of the winners.

The resolution was lost. Mr. Nevel, of the Nautilus, then offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen cordially indorse the invitation already extended to the principal rowing clubs of Europe to participate in the Centennial Regatta to be held on the Schuylkill River during the coming Autumn.

Commodore Ferguson, speaking of the regatta, said that the time had been fixed late in the year to accommodate the crews from abroad. There was no doubt that there would be a large representation of foreign oarsmen from England and Ireland. There was also a prospect of a crew from Paris. Among the English crews one would be made up of graduates from universities. The regatta was bound, he said, to be a success. There was one difficulty, however, in the matter of the professional races. Two crews were expected from England, one from the Thames, and one from the Tyne, and there would be one from St. John, New-Brunswick. It was necessary to raise a large amount of money for these professional races, and there was a great deal of difficulty anticipated in raising it.

Other amendments to the rules of a technical nature were adopted, after which the convention adjourned.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the association, held last evening at the Knickerbocker Cottage, No. 456 Sixth avenue, the cases of James H. Riley, of the Neptune Club, of Brooklyn; James Wilson, of the Beavewyck, of Albany, and J. W. Randall, of the Potomac, of Washington, came up on charges that neither of them could under the bylaws be considered an amateur oarsman. Riley's case was the only one decided. It was charged that he had been a fisherman on Saratoga Lake and had rowed people on the lake for hire. It was also said that he had rowed a race with Myers for $25 a side in 1873. The charges were not substantiated, and in absence of proof it was decided to suffer Riley to continue in the Neptune Club. In the other two cases the subcommittees asked longer time for consideration and investigation. On motion of Mr. Eustis the Riverside Rowing Association of Rochester was reinstated in the National Association. The amendment to the by-laws proposed by the convention was substantially adopted, and the committee adjourned to meet the first Saturday in April in the Knickerbocker Cottage.

NO DISCHARGE FOR ROBBERS.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Jan. 20.—Isaac Levy, of Cold Spring, who is said by the police to be connected with the Highland brigands, recently made application through counsel before Judge Dykman for his discharge from custody under bail. The papers were returned yesterday, indorsed "application denied."

POPULAR LECTURES.

ART AND LITERARY CULTURE.

LECTURE BY PROF. HOPPIN—ORIGIN AND PRINCIPLES OF ART—ITS USE IN ORDINARY PROFESSIONAL WORK.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

NEW-HAVEN, Thursday, Jan. 20, 1876.

Last evening Prof. Hoppin, of the Yale Divinity School, delivered a lecture on "Fine Art in its bearing on Literary Culture" to the theological students and the general public, in Marquand Chapel.

We have many definitions of the general term art, both ancient and modern, for art occupied a large space in the ancient world, and was treated by their writers with subtlety and depth. It entered into all their conceptions of the education and life of the people, and just because art was life with them they remained our masters. The great artists lived among the people and were of the people, and that is what made them great. We sometimes think painting is a comparatively modern or wholly Christian art, but painting flourished in Greece a thousand years before the Christian era, and the schools of Corinth, Athens, and Rhodes were as celebrated in their day as those of Florence, Rome, and Venice in theirs. One of the more ancient and general definitions of art was this: "Art is a power which, working in what is known, produces its effects by method." Here is the idea of a definite end brought about through the use of known, definite means, employed by some intelligent and plan-making power.

Among modern definitions perhaps the best and shortest is "a skillfully constructed system of means to an end, which end forms one united whole." Thus the art of authorship is that system of rules and principles, in following which the author can best produce in words the complete conception or the essential idea of the work which he had formed in his own mind. But this end, sought in art, must be some true end, and by right means, or else it becomes false art or artifice, and much of the prejudice, even among sensible people, against art, arises from confounding it with artifice.

As to the origin of art, architecture, which from its etymology is the chief of the arts, seems to have sprung more directly from the idea of utility, and was first a useful, then a fine art. The art of printing "originated with the first man who was born with such an acute sensibility to the beauty of form, color, light, and shadow as to be compelled to convey his thoughts by positive imitation." In other words, the art is in man, who cannot be man and not be in some sense artist. The more of intellect, the more of power an artist shows, and the more vigor he throws into his work. Thus, we have a Turner in painting, a Sebastian Bach in music, and a Wordsworth in poetry, and, to bring the illustration home to ourselves, as far as he is the artist, a Bushnell, in preaching. His style trembles and strains under the weight of his thinking, and through this medium of language he pours the torrent and force of his genius. And it is this intellectual element in art which often gives to it its greatest interest and attraction with intellectual men. The true artist then needs to exert all his powers, and to devote them to a high aim.

We may justly take exception to the idea of Schiller that the sense of beauty never furthered the performance of duty or strengthened the feeling of moral obligation. If the sense of the beautiful is implanted in us by God, and if beauty itself lies first of all in the idea, and if the ideal form of pure and absolute beauty is found only in God Himself—the all-lovely, the perfect idea as well as being—then to say that art has no connection with the deeper moral or religious nature is, we believe, going too far. Art is not, and never can be, religion, and yet he who is sensible of the true and the beautiful in God's works has that in him on which religion more easily builds, and which aids the religious sentiment to a freer development. Art in worship is entirely secondary but not entirely useless.

In reference to the principles which lie at the foundation of all art, imitation of nature may be named first. The best art is not a servile following of nature, but it joins to this an action of the artist's own soul. This makes the difference between the true artist and the mere copyist. The second foundation principle may be called the true ideal. This is something which has its source in the artist's own mind. It is the expression of the imaginative or creative power, and marks the difference between the great and the small artist, in oratory and poetry, as well as painting and sculpture. There is a connection between all the arts, thereby making the study of art to literary and professional men, an exceedingly comprehensive and useful one. This study helps the preacher and the lawyer, for both must finally go to nature for their power, and must draw from her laws. The Pre-Raphaelite School of Art is a comparatively recent creation, its chief source being in the bold thought of Ruskin, the author of "Modern Painters." It is so called because artists from the time of Giotto to Raphael esteemed art to have been based upon true principles of humble, devout, and close study of nature, and of sincere delight in God's works. The Pre-Raphaelites bring back the world of art to its primitive truth or simplicity. The results of this new school have not yet been commensurate with their pretensions, although some wonderful pictures have been produced. Yet notwithstanding their sublime dogmatism, they have laid hold of a true principle, which, like the realism that is carried to an extreme in the Bret Harte school in literature at the present day, has nevertheless the germ of progress in it. Then there is unity where all is developed from one central idea; simplicity, which is opposed to exuberance or pretension; proportion, which springs from the nature of the object itself, existing in nature, and preserves that fine consistency of parts with the whole, character also, and form.

THE ELOQUENCE OF CHRYSOSTOM.

REV. DR. LORD'S FOURTH LECTURE AT ASSOCIATION HALL.

Rev. Dr. John Lord delivered his fourth lecture at Association Hall yesterday. His subject was "Chrysostom—Sacred Eloquence," which he introduced by stating that it was not until Christianity shed the rays of eternal light on the darkened pathway of nations that great characters arose of special interest to us. He barely alluded to some of these, and then stated that the pulpit was the first great influence that was felt in the declining years of Roman domination—a power which has been potent for nearly two thousand years, and which still wields a mighty influence on the human mind. Chrysostom was not the first memorable preacher of the new doctrines, which were destined to subvert Paganism and establish the truths which were first declared on the hills of Judea by the Peasant of Galilee. But he was the greatest preacher of the early church, the greatest Christian orator of antiquity, the golden-mouthed, whose sermons are still admired. The lecturer then contrasted the oratory of the pagan philosophers and early Christian teachers, and then passed in vivid review the personal history of Chrysostom. His earnest, passionate, fiery, aspiring nature, craving knowledge, loving excitement, and overflowing with genial sympathies, yet panting for human influence and fame. How his high birth, wealth, and aristocratic associations, inclined him to the study of law, then, as now, a most honorable profession, and in which the sons of the great were trained. How he soon became disgusted and disappointed with the ordinary avocation of the forum, the prostitution of talent, the low standard of virtue, the degradation of taste, the diversion of what was practically ennobling from the pure fountains of natural justice into the turbid, polluted channels of deceit, cunning, avarice, intrigue, hypocrisy and fraud—the vulgar abandonment to usurious calculations and the tricks of learned and legalized jugglery; when men, who once prided themselves on their noble aspirations and poetic dreams of public benefactions, learned to sell themselves to shame, and to plunder the credulous without compensation, pity or remorse. But what else could be expected of lawyers in those days of public corruption and private profligacy, when justice was a marketable commodity, when three-quarters of the whole population were slaves, when the circus and the theatre were as necessary as the bath, when men became monks from despair of finding women of virtue for wives, when conjugal infelicities were scarcely a reproach, when Christians at church decked themselves out in all the tawdry ornaments which even philosophical paganism displaced, when only the rich and fortunate were held in honor, when provincial Governments were sold to the highest bidders, when effeminate favorites were the Grand Chamberlains and confidential Ministers of Emperors, when fanatical mobs rendered all security and order a mockery, and when everything indicated the rapid approach of a grand and final catastrophe which should mingle in indiscriminate ruin all that was proud and time-honored in the land. Such was society and such were the signs of the times when Chrysostom commenced the practice of the law at Antioch. After glancing at the career of Chrysostom as a lawyer, the lecturer presented him as a monk, where in solitude and study he prepared himself for his future labors and acquired those intellectual treasures, which he lavished afterward at the Imperial Court. But the health of Chrysostom at last gave way, and after he dwelt six years in a cave, the Bishop of Antioch pressed him into the more active service of the Church, and ordained him Deacon. As Deacon, we do not read that he preached, but exercised the humbler duties of a reader, and left to priests the higher duties of a teacher. It was impossible that such a man could long remain in a subordinate position, and he was accordingly, in 381, ordained Presbyter, and the active labors of his life began at the age of thirty-four. Such was his eloquence that, like Bernard, his very voice would melt to tears. It was music singing Divine philosophy. Plato reappeared with Demosthenes. The people were transported by the wonders of the Athenian stage, even, while they were exhorted as by an apostle to temperance and righteousness. In majesty the preacher was a Jewish prophet; in grace, manner, and force of language he was the persuasive advocate of the ancient forum. He realized the perfection which sacred eloquence has ever attained, and to which pagan art has ever vainly aspired—a wonder and a charm to both learned and unlearned, the inimitable model to all subsequent pulpit orators. Everything combined to make him the pride and the glory of the ancient Church, the most remarkable preacher who ever aroused or charmed a Christian audience—voice, language, passion, learning, art, taste, piety, occasion, and material to work upon.

The lecturer then alluded to that remarkable incident when Chrysostom shielded Antioch from the vengeance of Theodosius, and when the most remarkable series of Lent sermons subdued the fierce spirits of the city and Antioch was saved. It was a sublime spectacle to see this simple priest surrounded for weeks by the entire population of a great city, ready to obey his slightest nod, and looking to him alone as a deliverer from temporal calamity as well as a guide in fleeing from the wrath to come. The lecturer then made a discursion on the power of the pulpit in all ages to our own times, showing the transcendent dignity of that calling to which Chrysostom devoted his subsequent life. But Antioch could not hold such an orator as Chrysostom. He was summoned to the capital of the Eastern Empire. The Minister of Arcadeus had heard him preach, and Chrysostom was forced to resign his pulpit to become the Patriarch of Constantinople. But scarcely was he consecrated before he launched his indignant invectives against the patron who had elevated him, the court which admired him, and the Imperial family which sustained him. Still the preacher, regarding his sphere in the pulpit the most elevated which genius could fill, feared nobody; he spared nobody. None could rob a man who had parted with a princely fortune for the sake of Christ. No one could bribe a man who could live on a crust of bread; no one could intimidate a man who regarded himself as the minister of Divine Omnipotence, and who scattered before his altar the dust of worldly grandeur. But his boldness made enemies, and they resolved on his overthrow. The first to turn against him was the very Minister who brought him to Constantinople, but before he could effect the ruin of the preacher, he was himself degraded at court. Chrysostom seized the occasion to impress his auditors with the instability of human greatness, and preached a funeral oration for a man before he was dead. Dr. Lord then presented that memorable scene of the fallen Minister crouching beneath the altar. But a greater foe appeared against the prelate—no less a man than the Bishop of Alexandria, who had consecrated him. Jealousy was the cause, heresy the pretext, and the result was his trial before an ecclesiastical council, and his banishment. But the people of Constantinople would not let him go. They raised a sedition, and a seasonable earthquake caused him to be recalled. He was more powerful than before, and less prudent. He preached against the Empress, when he delivered that celebrated sermon commencing, "Again Herodias raves, again she dances, again she desires the head of John in a basin." For this burst of eloquence he was again banished. He accepted his banishment with cheerfulness, and devoted himself to the charms of literary composition. A fresh order from the Government doomed him to a more dreary solitude on the utmost confines of the Roman Empire. But his feeble body could not support the fatigue of a second journey, and he died in Pontus in the sixtieth year of his age. Such were the life and death of the greatest orator of the ancient Church, but his influence remained. His sermons are an immortal legacy, and his influence can only be measured by the dignity of the pulpit itself, and he will be held more and more in veneration by the Church in proportion as the Church shall be true to the principles which save the world.

The next lecture will be delivered on Monday, Dr. Lord's subject being "Leo the Great."

BARNUM' CENTENNIAL SHOW.

With the advent of the Centennial year, the great showman, P. T. Barnum, announces his intention to organize and exhibit the most colossal show ever collected, and he has already advanced far in the work of preparation therefor. He has purchased from Messrs. Smith, Nathans, June, and Bailey, their entire European show, circus, and menagerie. Adding these to the repurchased features of his former exhibitions, and the new attractions he is having prepared and purchased, he says he is about to produce the culminating show combination of his lifetime, and will exhibit them in the Centennial year to the greatest multitude of citizens and strangers that has ever upon any one great occasion or celebration been drawn together in the world's history. It will comprise many departments, among which will be the museum, a menagerie, a circus, and a hippodrome combined. In the menagerie there will be more animals by far than were ever before exhibited in any traveling show, at the head of which will be the hippopotamus now at Wood's museum, and which cost $25,000 to bring to this country. The menagerie department at this present stage of its organization comprises sixty-two cages of animals, embracing 510 living specimens, not reckoning in the list birds, monkeys, and the smaller class of quadrupeds. He now owns 120 railway cars, which is thirty more than he ever before owned or operated, and fifty more than any other show manager ever owned. He has employed, in all, 1,100 men, women, and children, and now owns 560 horses, besides the elephants, camels, mules, and donkeys, which will be used in the street parades, and which are not included in the list of 510 animals comprising the menagerie. The museum will embrace a large number of Centennial features, some of which he has already purchased or hired, while still others are being prepared or negotiated for. In April next he will vacate his position as Mayor of Bridgeport, Conn., and in the following month he will start out with this mammoth show through the country, and will remain with it personally during the season. He is the sole proprietor of this combination, which will have cost, when complete, $1,000,000. He will be aided in its control by Messrs. Smith, Nathans, June, and Bailey, the condition on which he purchased their establishment being that they should enter his service as assistant managers.

A PRESENT TO THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

At a special meeting of the Board of Managers of the Produce Exchange yesterday Mr. B. W. Floyd, the President, announced that a committee of gentlemen were present who desired to make a communication to the house. Mr. John H. Post, a member of the committee, having been introduced, stated that a number of the personal friends of Mr. Franklin Edson, late President of the Exchange, had requested that he would sit for his portrait, so that the Exchange might always have in its presence the likeness of one to whom it owed so much. They had, therefore, the pleasure of presenting the portrait of Mr. Edson to the board, and hoped that it might have assigned to it an appropriate place on the walls of the Exchange. Mr. William H. Phillips, on behalf of the Board of Managers, expressed the pleasure they had in accepting Mr. Edson's portrait. The portrait is a three-quarter length, executed by Mr. George A. Baker, and was obtained through a committee consisting of Messrs. John D. Main, B. W. Floyd, and William L. Boyd. After the presentation and acceptance of Mr. Edson's portrait, the Board of Managers considered the rules regulating the transactions in lard and provisions, which provide, among other things, for two public calls on the floor of the Exchange each day for pork, lard, and box meats, to be conducted by the Superintendent. The rules were adopted and will go into force on and after the 31st inst.

THE BLEECKER STREET RAILROAD.

An election of directors of the Bleecker Street Railroad Company took place yesterday afternoon. The attendance of stockholders was large, and the proceedings throughout were exciting. Just before the election, Mr. Fowler, counsel for Mr. Alvan S. Southworth, the Receiver, entered the Directors' room and stated that the earnings of the road had increased thirty-three per cent. since the Receiver assumed charge. Turning to Mr. Conover he said: "Can you tell me what has become of the $2,000 of the conductors' deposits, and what disposition has been made of the second mortgage bonds?" "The Treasurer always took the money," replied Mr. Conover. "I never touched it. As for the bonds, they are all in the Safe Deposit Company, except three that have been sold." At this point the discussion, which was listened to with eager attention by the stockholders, was cut short by an announcement from the tellers that the ballot-box was ready for the reception of tickets. It was 4:30 P. M. before the election was decided and the following announced as the new Board of Directors: David Jones, E. Beadleston, Thurlow Weed, G. W. Griffith, J. T. Conover, W. L. Charlow, T. B. Kerr, R. I. Brown, W. H. Murphy, R. H. Cudlipp, Sheridan Shook, J. Sharpe, and George Starr.

A RELIC OF THE LATE WAR.

A relic of the late war was filed yesterday in the Surrogate's Court, in the shape of a will drawn up by a dying prisoner in the Andersonville Prison. It was that of John Burk, Captain of Company A, Ninetieth Pennsylvania Volunteers, who died at that place. He was better known in this City as Andrew McKevitt. He bequeathed his little property, consisting mainly of the Government pay due him, to a relative named Bernard McKevitt. The will was drawn up by a Philadelphia friend named Michael Dougherty, and was witnessed by two members of the Sixth Kentucky Volunteers, all prisoners at Andersonville at that time. It is written upon a half sheet of note-paper, and bears evident marks of long wear and tear.

THE GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK.

A meeting of the depositors of the German Up-town Savings Bank was held last evening in Turtle Bay Hall, No. 860 Second avenue, Mr. Lewis Rice presiding. One hundred additional names were obtained to the petition providing for the resumption of the suspended institution. The debts of A. Levinger and L. Saals, which were reported worthless at the last meeting, were announced as not so doubtful as at first supposed, the latter having stated that he would pay his debts to the depositors as soon as he could, giving in the meantime good security for them. The meeting then adjourned until Tuesday next.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

A check for $1,000, from John Jacob Astor, was received by Col. Clark, of the Seventh Regiment, yesterday, as a subscription to the Armory Fund.

We are once more indebted to Purser J. Heald, of the steam-ship City of New-York, for the prompt delivery at this office of our Havana news-package.

Rev. P. S. Henson, of Philadelphia, will lecture this evening at Association Hall for the Young Men's Christian Association. Subject—"The Golden Calf."

The Port Society during the past year gave to seamen 2,250 volumes of books, fifty-two Bibles, 1,950 Testaments, and supplied 720 vessels with packages of reading matter.

August Segar, a German, of No. 517 Fifth street, while temporarily insane, committed suicide yesterday morning by shooting himself in the head and breast, at No. 545 Fifth street.

Burglars entered the unoccupied houses, No. 6 Charlton street, and No. 317 East Twelfth street, during Wednesday, and cut off and carried away two copper boilers, and a large quantity of lead pipe, to the value of $100.

While Charles Blake, aged twenty-four, of Tenth avenue and Thirty-sixth street, was adjusting the belt on a shaft in the kindling-wood factory No. 588 West Twenty-third street, he was drawn into the machinery and had both legs and arms fractured.

Messrs. O. A. Palmer, Everett P. Wheeler, and E. Z. Lawrence, the recently chosen Rapid-Transit Commissioners, will hold their first session at 11 A. M. on the 26th inst., to hear persons interested in the petition of the New-York Elevated Railway Company.

Barney Lynch, aged thirty-five, of No. 786 Tenth avenue, was found unconscious at Broadway and Fifty-second street, yesterday, with his skull fractured. It could not be ascertained how he received the injury. He was taken to the Ninety-ninth Street Hospital.

The steam-ship Gelert, sailing yesterday for Hamburg, took out 33,900 letters and 60 bags of papers; the City of Vera Cruz, for Havana, 4,573 letters, two bags of papers; the Rotterdam, an authorized mail of ten letters. In all, for the day, 38,483 letters, and sixty-two bags of papers.

Gordon Bros., of Broad street, sent to the Stock Exchange yesterday a basket of flowers, which were raffled and $210 obtained. The winner, Mr. Bouvier, then sold the flowers at auction for $30, and it was again and again resold, until the total proceeds reached $300, which amount was sent to St. John's Guild.

The funeral of Mrs. Sarah Shelburne Haven, widow of the late John Appleton Haven, took place yesterday morning from her late residence at Washington Heights. The funeral services were performed at the house and at Woodlawn by Rev. Dr. Samuel Osgood, who has been Pastor of the family for the past twenty years.

The funeral of the late Mr. James Bryce took place yesterday morning from the Church of the Holy Saviour, in East Twenty-fifth street. The remains were conveyed for interment to Green-Wood Cemetery, followed by a large number of friends, including a deputation from the Cotton Exchange, of which Mr. Bryce was a member.

Capt. Irving, of the Harbor Police, reported at the Central Office yesterday, that during the heavy fog on Wednesday evening, the barge Sweepstakes came in collision with the propeller James Watts, off the Battery, carrying away the guards and a portion of the bulwarks of the former. No person on either craft was injured.

On Wednesday evening some unknown thieves secreted themselves in the building, No. 17 Walker street, and during the night they broke through a partition into the clothing manufactory of Jacob Fox, and stole two pieces of cloth, twenty-five pairs of pantaloons, and twenty four vests, valued in all at $133, with which they made their escape.

At the annual meeting of the Harvard Club of the City of New-York the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Joseph H. Choate; Vice Presidents, Henry W. Bellows, John O. Sargent, James L. Goodridge; Secretary, Francis M. Weld; Treasurer, T. Frank Brownell. The annual dinner will be given at Delmonico's on Tuesday, Feb. 18.

A notorious pickpocket surnamed "Nibs," was found asleep yesterday in the Superintendent's room at Police Head-quarters by Inspector Thorne, and was handed over to an officer. When he woke up he treated the matter as a joke, but as he could not explain how he came in the office it was not treated as such. He had just completed a term of imprisonment.

Controller Green caused reductions to be made yesterday in the salaries of the attachés of the Finance Department on the following basis: On salaries of $3,000 and upward, twenty per cent.; on salaries of from $1,500 to $3,000, fifteen per cent.; on salaries below $1,500, ten per cent. The action of the Board of Apportionment in cutting down the estimate of the department rendered those reductions necessary.

While Frank Murphy and Thomas Corcoran, laborers, were at work in a sewer in Centre street, near Franklin, yesterday, the foul gas which had accumulated in the old sewer exploded by coming in contact with a lighted candle which one of the men had in his hand. Both the men were rendered unconscious, but they recovered soon after being brought into the open air. Murphy's face was slightly burned.

Leon Marks, recently sentenced in the Court of Special Sessions to four years' imprisonment in the State Prison for stealing a watch and other articles from Mrs. Mary Jane Davis, of West Third street, has written a letter to that lady asking her to intercede and endeavor to have his term of sentence lightened. He mentioned where the articles were pawned, and Mrs. Davis yesterday recovered them. He also states where other articles stolen could be recovered. He says he makes the plea for the sake of his wife and child, who are waiting for him in France, ignorant of his imprisonment.

A meeting of the receivers of grain was held yesterday to take action in reference to the proposed increase in the rates for weighing and elevating which the jobbers demand on and after Feb. 1. Mr. W. H. Philips presided, and, after some discussion, a resolution was passed declaring that the proposed advance was inexpedient and that they would not pay it. It was also resolved that if three-fourths of the receivers agree to this resolution it should be binding upon all. A committee was appointed to obtain signatures to the resolution declining to pay more than the existing rates.

The Charity Ball, which takes place at the Academy of Music, Feb. 1, promises to meet with its usual success. Among those who have already secured boxes for the occasion are the following: A. T. Stewart, Clarence Seward, Mr. Marshall O. Roberts, Mrs. W. H. Gunther, Mrs. Phelps, Mrs. Dinsmore, Mrs. Hicks, Mrs. Havemeyer, Col. Van Buren, Mrs. L. J. Ponvert, Mrs. A. S. Hewitt, Mrs. S. L. M. Barlow, Mrs. Edward Cooper, Mrs. David Crawford, Mrs. Gen. Meagher, Mrs. Henry Vail, Jr.; Henry Vail, Commodore McVickar, and it is expected that Gov. Tilden and other distinguished persons will be present.

At 4 o'clock yesterday morning, Roundsman Aikins, of the Sixteenth Precinct, found at Twenty-seventh street and Ninth avenue, Louis Bacciochi, a native of Switzerland, aged thirty-eight years, having with him his little boy, aged five years. Bacciochi, who speaks very little English, and could barely make himself understood, stated that he had just arrived in this City from Canada, having come here in search of his wife, who had eloped, and who he supposed was in New-York. As Bacciochi was destitute and had no friends in this City, the Police placed him and his little son in charge of the Swiss Benevolent Society.

In passing sentence of five days' imprisonment upon a little girl named Margaret Mulhearn, who pleaded guilty in the Court of Special Sessions to stealing two handkerchiefs, Judge Wandell said yesterday: "Margaret, you have done a wrong act, and you have done the next best thing, admitted the fact. You are young, and this is your first offense. You are going to be locked up for five days in the Tombs. The sentence is light, because we believe you are more to be pitied than blamed. When you come out of prison endeavor to be a good girl, mind your mother, and grow up to be a virtuous and respected woman. This is a lesson for you, study its teaching."

BROOKLYN.

Mr. George Lucanen, the German who attempted to take the life of Miss Augusta Schneider, on Tuesday last, in Williamsburg, after having taken two ounces of vitriol and then shot himself, died at 7 o'clock yesterday morning, at the Eastern District Hospital.

Messrs. Henry M. Sanger, Josiah O. Low, and James W. Fish, three of the bondsmen of ex-City Treasurer Cortland A. Sprague, of Brooklyn, yesterday served upon Corporation Counsel DeWitt their answers to the suit of the city against them to recover the amount of Sprague's defalcations. There were seven names attached to Mr. Sprague's bond. His property was disposed of, but the amount realized was not sufficient to cover the loss sustained by the city, and notes were given to secure the balance. The names of the bondsmen, and the amounts for which they are sued, are as follows: Henry W. Sanger, (two notes,) $31,191 70; Robert S. Mulford, $23,393 82; William C. Kingsley, $23,393 82; James Olwell, $23,393 82; James Fish, 7,797 94; Josiah O. Low, $7,997 94; Edward Harvey, $7,797 84.

STATEN ISLAND.

The Richmond County Supervisors have received a communication from Mr. Cornelius Dubois, of Factoryville, offering five acres of land at Centreville, near Four Corners, as a site for the county buildings should it be decided to change their location, and another from Mr. Martin Wiener, offering a site free at the old quarantine grounds, Tompkinsville. The Supervisors have also been offered the use of the Village Hall of New-Brighton, provided they will assume all the necessary expenses of additions, alterations, &c.

A number of prominent residents of New-Brighton have petitioned the Board of Trustees for a special and minute investigation of the manner in which the money of the tax-payers is spent, and a committee of three has been appointed to report upon the matter.

NEW-JERSEY.

A new fire-alarm bell for Hoboken has just been cast in Baltimore. It weighs 10,000 pounds.

Andrew Tippett, who sued John McAndrews, the Hoboken Tunnel contractor, yesterday recovered a verdict of $5,772 47.

A son of ex-Alderman Sweeney, of Jersey City, was run over yesterday by a horse car and seriously injured. It is feared his leg will have to be amputated.

Patrick Courtney was caught between the bumpers of two coal cars on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Road Wednesday afternoon and fatally injured.

Capt. Boyton, the well-known swimmer, gave an exhibition at the Cunard Docks, Jersey City, yesterday afternoon, for the benefit of the hospitals of Hudson County. It was largely attended.

An unknown man was killed on the meadows back of Jersey City yesterday afternoon by a Delaware, Lackawanna and Western train. The body, which was terribly mangled, was taken to Crane's Morgue.

A man named John Chace was arrested at Passaic yesterday by State Detectives Watson and Whitehead charged with setting fire to the Catholic church at that place and several other buildings. The prisoner was committed without bail.

The door of a baggage car was placed on the Erie track at Passaic, Wednesday night about 10 o'clock, with the evident intention of wrecking a freight train, but fortunately the wheels cut through the obstruction and no damage was done.

Arthur P. Devlin, lectured in Dover, Sussex County, on Wednesday night, on "Romanism in America." On his return to his hotel he was attacked by a mob and it required all the exertions of the police to protect him, the Mayor being compelled to read the riot act.

THE KINGS COUNTY SUPERVISORS.

The Kings County Supervisors met yesterday afternoon. The Keeper of the Penitentiary reported that the total number of prisoners in the penitentiary on Dec. 1 was 686, of which 590 were males and 96 females. The number of prisoners employed in contract labor was 426—385 males and 41 females. Supervisor Clark presented the report of the money expended for gas used in lighting the county buildings for the past eight months, amounting to $28,614 86. This amount was considered enormous, and a special committee of five was appointed to devise some means of curtailing this large expenditure. A communication was received from the Commissioners of Charities and Correction recommending the rebuilding of the nursery recently destroyed by fire, and that it be used as a home for old ladies. The Court-house Committee reported that the appropriation of $20,000 for Court-house expenses for the fiscal year ending July 31, 1876, was all exhausted except a balance of $1,700, which would be entirely inadequate to the wants of that branch of city expenditure for the time specified, and they asked what the committee was going to do in the premises.

THE FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT DISBANDED.

The Fifty-fifth Regiment, Col. Edward Gilon commanding, assembled in full uniform at its armory in Hall place last evening, for disbandment. At 8:30 o'clock line was formed, the regiment extending round four sides of the little armory. Without any further ceremony the work of disbandment commenced. Gen. Varian, Major Holland, and Capt. Grey assisted Col. Wentworth, who formally mustered out each company, in order of their rank. As the several companies were mustered out they marched down to the Board of Officers' room, where each man delivered up his equipments and received his discharge. The result of the muster was as follows: Field and Staff, 7; Non-commissioned Staff, 4; Company A, 14; B, 13; C, 35; D, 35; E, 16; F, 32; G, 16; H, 25; I, 31. Total, 228.

SWINDLING FREIGHT AGENTS.

The steam-ship lines along the North River have been often victimized of late by carmen who came up with heavy cases addressed to persons in other ports, and demanding payment for cartage, and which in many cases could not be delivered upon reaching their destination, as the persons could not be found. One of these carmen was arrested yesterday at the pier of the Metropolitan Steam-ship Company. He demanded $1 50 for cartage, and, attracting suspicion, the case was opened and found to contain stones. He was sentenced later in the day to five months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary, and while under arrest, the man, who gave the name of Hilton, was fully identified by several freight agents as having victimized them at various times.

MOODY AND SANKEY CHOIR REHEARSAL.

A rehearsal of the choir which has been organized to assist Messrs. Moody and Sankey in their meetings in this City, took place last evening in the Hippodrome. About one thousand singers participated, the sexes being about equally divided. In the absence of Mr. Sankey, who, it was announced, would probably attend the next rehearsal, Mr. S. W. Coe and Sir Giles Benedict, of London, conducted the singing. The most popular hymns of Messrs. Bliss and Sankey's collection were selected for the occasion.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Switzerland, from Antwerp.—Charles W. Rieping, Mrs. Laura Rieping, Master Albert Rieping, Miss Antoinetta Muller, Miss M. Dion, Miss Anna Angell, Mrs. D. Letendre, Mrs. A. Pregel, M. Wirth, Capt. Thomas B. Custis, Capt. D. H. Wilson.

In steam-ship State of Pennsylvania, from Glasgow.—Rev. A. Brydie, Thomas H. Field, George B. Seymour, Thomas Higgins, David McKann, Mrs. Osborne and family, Mrs. Janet Coburn, Matthew Coburn, Mrs. Martha Squire, Miss Susanna Orr.

In steam-ship Klopstock, from Hamburg.—Ottilie Steinbach, Gustav Bense, Wilh. Thomsen, Alfred Schmeider, Emanuel Boas, Marco Manuel Diaur, and others in second cabin.

In steam-ship City of New-York, from Havana.—Dr. and Mrs. L. A. Sayre, William G. Greene, Thomas R. Chase, Jr., Richard Bartley, [illegible], Vicente G. Macias, Juan R. Higuera, Martin Abreu.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:18 | Sun sets.....5:05 | Moon rises..3:3[illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...3:47 | Gov. Island...4:36 | Hell Gate...5:5[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..........THURSDAY, Jan. 20.

CLEARED.

Steam-ship Gilbert, (Ger.,) Barends, Hamburg, W. F. Plymouth, Kunhardt & Co.; France, (Br.,) Alltree, London, Eng., F. W. J. Hurst; City of Vera Cruz, Deaken, Havana, Cuba, F. Alexandre & Son; Statendam, (Br.,) Valiant, Liverpool, Eng., Charles L. Wright & Co.; Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Vis, Rotterdam, Hol., Funch, Edye & Co.; Isaac Bell, Lawrence, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Eleanora, Johnson, Portland, Me., J. F. Ames; Fanita, Howe, Philadelphia, James Hand; Nereus, Berry, Boston, Mass., H. F. Dimock; General Barnes, Cheeseman, Savannah, Ga., W. R. Garrison.

Ships John o' Gaunt, Jeffrys, Liverpool, Eng., Arkell, Tufts & Co.

Barks, Morning Star, (Br.,) Sisson, St. Jago de Cuba, Waydell & Co.; Vesta, Maager, Liverpool, Eng., Funch, Edye & Co.

Brigs Leona, (Br.,) Taylor, Caibarien, Cuba, P. I. Nevius & Son; Neptune's Car, Pike, Rio Grande do Sul via Richmond, Va., R. B. Borland; Semi, Tommasich, Cork, or Falmouth, for orders, Slocovich & Co.

Schrs. Lucy Jones, Marihugh, Richmond, Va., Slaght & Petty; Eva H. Lewis, Somers, Norfolk, Va., I. L. Gregg; H. L. James, James, Norfolk, Va., Slaght & Petty; Izetta, Hinks, Bridgetown Bar. H. Trowbridge's Sons; A. J. Pease, McCarthy, Philadelphia, Penn., Joseph S. Cottrell & Co.; Annie D. Merritt, Pinkham, Port de Paix, Hayti, Isaac R. Staples; J. and L. Bryan, Lee, Charleston, S. C., Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.; Thomas J. Seward, Patterson, Baltimore, Md., W. Chalmers.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship State of Pennsylvania, (Br.,) Knight, Glasgow Jan. 7, via Larne 8th, with mdse. and passengers to Austin, Baldwin & Co. Experienced moderate and fresh breezes, sometimes increasing to a moderate gale, from S. W. to N. W., throughout the entire passage; off George's and Nantucket had thick fogs, sometimes causing detention; no date, lat. 54 28 N., lon. 18 20 W., passed steam-ship State of Virginia, hence for Glasgow; lat. 45 30, lon. 43 30, passed bark Bonito, (of Halifax, N. S.,) from Baltimore for Londonderry; lat. 43 30, lon. 54 30, steam-ship State of Indiana, hence for Glasgow.

Steam-ship Old Dominion, Walker, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship City of New-York, Timmerman, Havana Jan. 15, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons.

Steam-ship Hatteras, Mankin, Fernandina Jan. 16, with mdse. and passengers to H. Geipcke.

Steam-ship General Whitney, Hallett, Boston.

Bark Faith, (of Liverpool,) Lloyd, Hong Kong Sept. 4, with mdse. to Benjamin D. Smith. Passed Anjier Oct. 10, Cape of Good Hope Nov. 19, St. Helena Dec. 3, and crossed the equator in the Atlantic 20th, in lon. 34 30 W. Has been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras. Sept. 30, in Apo Pass spoke ship Norman Court, (Br.,) from Shanghai for London, 29 ds. out. Oct. 8, in Java Sea, spoke Br. ship Anglo Saxon, from Cardiff, for Singapore. Nov. 2, no lat., &c., spoke ship British Monarch, (Br.,) from Calcutta for London, 36 ds. out; 18th, lat. 35 15 S., lon. 21 E., ship Strathblane, (Br.,) from Rangoon, for Glasgow; Dec. 5, lat. 14 S., lon. 21 W., bark Princess Louise, (Br.,) from Singapore, for Glasgow, 91 ds. out.

Bark Olinda, (of St. John's, N. F.,) Pronse, Pernambuco Dec. 30, with sugar to J. L. Phipps & Co.—vessel to A. E. Outerbridge. Crossed the equator Dec. 28 in lon. 37.

Brig Alice, (of Baltimore,) Young, Rio Janeiro 53 ds., with coffee to G. Amsinck & Co.—vessel to Prendergast Bros. & Co. Crossed the equator Dec. 19 in lon. 42; has been 11 ds. N. of Hatteras with N. W. gales; Dec. 25, lat. 8, lon. 40 30, spoke ship Magellan, [illegible] Valparaiso.

Schr. Avon, (of Windsor, N. S.,) King, Turk's Island Jan. 6, with salt to Woodruff & Robinson—vessel to C. W. Bertaux. The brig Bogota sld. Jan. 6 for Baltimore; schr. John Wentworth same day for Portsmouth; left in port schr. Newport, to sail for Boston 9th; the schr. Maggie Hathlen, (of New-Bedford,) in getting under way Dec. 30 fouled the buoy and went ashore; she is a total loss.

Schr. A. B. Perry, (of Addison,) Look, Havana 14 ds., with sugar to Kunhardt & Co.—vessel to Marcus Hunter & Co. Has been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy N. W. gales, split sails; Jan. 16, lat. 37, lon. 70, passed part of ship's boat painted white.

Schr. S. A. Paine, (of Provincetown,) Brown, Havana 10 ds., with oranges to J. Lluni & Co.—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Orrie M. Remington, (of Provincetown,) Harding, Materine, Ven., 16 ds., with cocoa-nuts to J. D. Eldridge—vessel to Doane & Gott. Jan. 8, lat. 21 18, lon. 68 30 had a heavy gale from N. E. lasting 18 hours, veering to S. E.; 10th, lat. 24 47, lon. 70 45, passed a large fence of squared pine lumber, apparently from a deck load; 15th, lat. 29, lon. 73, spoke brig George (?) from Port au Plata for Baltimore 12 ds.

Schr. Ella M. Stover, Wade, New-Orleans 17 ds., with sugar and molasses to Moses Taylor & Co.—vessel to Parsons & Loud.

Schr. John H. Hancock, Hallett, New-Orleans 21 ds., with sugar and molasses to Moses Taylor & Co.—vessel to Parsons & Loud.

Schr. Samuel H. Crawford, (of Philadelphia,) Adams, New-Orleans Dec. 30, via Key West Jan. 10, with sugar to Overton & Hawkins.

Schr. Annie Bliss, Simmons, New-Orleans 14 ds., with molasses to Livingston & Co.—vessel to Parsons & Loud.

Schr. Ridgwood, Johnson, Georgetown, S. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Schr. Mary B. Smith, Maloney, Savannah, with lime to order.

Schr. Eliza and Rebecca, Price, Providence.

WIND—Sunset, fresh W.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Gellert, for Hamburg; Java, for Liverpool; Alps, for Savannah, &c.; City of New-York, for Liverpool; Georgia, for Charleston; Gen. Barnes, for Savannah; Panther, for Wilmington, N. C.; E. S. Terry, for Newbern, N. C.; Isaac Bell, for Norfolk, &c.; Albemarle, for Lewes, Del.; City of Vera Cruz, for Havana; ships Helvetia, for Antwerp; Realm, Castle and Tamerlane, for London; barks Ellsworth, for Anjier for orders; Alliansa, for Cadiz; Balder, for Antwerp; Leocadia, for Bremen; Walton, for London; Privi Dubrovacki, for Glasgow; Hakon Jarl, for Gloucester, Eng.; Sirio, for Liverpool; Treci Dubrovacki, Queenstown; Milelspeel and Fortuna, for Hull, Eng.; Florence L. Genovar, for Matanzas; brigs L. F. Munson, for Beyrout; Fortuna, for Oporto; Robert McK. Spearing, for Liverpool; Moltke, for Bahia, via Richmond, Va.; Maria Wheeler, for St. Jago; Marie, for Santa Martha; Myronus, for Matanzas; Henry P. Dewey, for Caibarien; Lucy W. Snow, for St. Thomas; schrs. Eveline, for Tampico, Mexico; O. M. Marrett, for Maranham; A. B. Bacon, for Cienfuegos; S. M. Bird, for Cardenas; Matilda Brooks, for do.; City of Chelsea, for St. Augustine; B. L. Hazard, for Georgetown, S. C.; Rosa Eppinger, for Jacksonville; Kate Rommell, for Philadelphia.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—Sld. Henry, Capt. Martinussen; Princeton, Everett Gray, Josefa, America, Elisa Avelina, Alice D. Cooper, Emma, Capt. Veron; Anna, Capt. Wohl; Gloria.

Arr. out on the 7th inst., Prince Le Boo, Angelita, Safo.

Arr. out on the 18th inst., Onkel.

Arr. out on the 19th inst., Wilhelm Bateman; in the Channel, Georgietta, Fair Wind, Acelia Thurlow, H. M. Foster, Alexandre, Nancy Bryson, Alignis, Pansy P.

Arr. out on the 20th inst., Enrique, Florida, Capt. Anderson, both at Falmouth; Arracan, the latter at Deal; Rectanooga, Forest Eagle, Valley Forge, Importer, J. E. Woodworth, Carlota, Algoma, Freidig, and Architect, the latter at Bristol.

WESTCHESTER

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK.

Offices, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

Seventy-eighth Semi-Annual Statement, Showing Condition of Company Jan. 1, 1876:

CASH CAPITAL	$250,000 00
Unearned Premiums on Unexpired Risks	389,213 77
Unpaid Losses and Other Claims	40,000 00
Net Surplus	180,486 72
Total Assets	$859,700 49

Summary of Investments.

United States Bonds	$421,552 50
Bonds and Mortgages	190,800 00
New-York State and County Bonds	55,290 00
Cash in Bank	52,804 86
Real Estate	25,000 00
Central Pacific Railroad Bonds	21,600 00
Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Bonds	3,300 00
Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank Stock	6,000 00
Collateral Loans	12,350 00
Agency Premiums in Course of Collection	57,034 19
Office Premiums in Course of Collection	8,365 45
Interest due	5,603 49
Total	$859,700 49

A Semi-Annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock is payable in cash Feb. 1, 1876. Also, a Dividend of TWENTY PER CENT. is payable in stock Feb. 15, 1876, at the New-York Office.

GEO. R. CRAWFORD, Sec'y.
WM. H. BOWNE, Treas.

GEO. J. PENFIELD, Pres't
JOHN E. MARSHALL, Vice-Pres't.

FOREIGN PORTS.

CIENFUEGOS, Jan. 12.—Sld. bark Concordia, (Norw.,) Johannessen, Pensacola.

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 20.—Arr. steamer Geo. Shattuck, (Br.,) Guildford, St. Pierre.

Sld. brig Fearless, (Br.,) Havana.

HAVANA, Jan. 13.—Arr. bark Cyclone, (Br.,) Forbes, Cardiff.

MATANZAS, Jan. 13.—Arr. brig Maggie Wood, (Br.,) Wood, Havana; schr. Nellie J. Dinsmore, Parker, do.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Jan. 20.—Arr. steamer Moravian, (Br.,) Graham, Liverpool, for Portland, (to sail for Halifax at 4 P. M.)

ST. JOHN, N. B., Jan. 19.—Cld. brigs Ellen H., (Br.,) Crane, Cardenas; Premier, (Br.,) Wilson, do.; schrs. Charles Lawrence, Kimp, do., and Charles B. Rogers, Matanzas.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship General Barnes, for Savannah.—Charles A. Palmer, D. T. Bush, B. F. Felch and wife, Miss L. Gunn, Mrs. S. H. Hartsell, Miss Lucy Hartsell, Mrs. Mary A. Wilson, M. Scanlon, Robert Watley, Mrs. C. Ladd, Miss L. Salter, Mrs. R. Martense, Miss E. Story, J. S. Cutter, wife, and child, George W. F. Convers, G. Hidalgo, J. R. Smith, Edward Kennedy, William Lakey, Joseph Putnam, Victor Schober, Dennis O'Keefe, R. L. James, Henry T. Hauso, P. G. Lancosta-

WILLIAMSBURGH CITY

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ORGANIZED 1853.

OFFICES { Corner Broadway and 1st st., Brooklyn, E. D.
No. 20 Court st., Brooklyn, W. D.
No. 208 Broadway, New-York.

STATEMENT JAN. 1, 1876.

CASH CAPITAL	$250,000 00
SURPLUS	584,044 75
ASSETS	$834,044 75

BROOKLYN, Jan. 14, 1876.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day a Dividend of TEN PER CENT. was declared, payable on demand.

EDMUND DRIGGS, President.
[illegible], Secretary.